THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For SEPTEMBER 1804.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Account *of the* Scots Thistle, *with an Engraving.*

THE Thistle, of which we have given a representation this month, was presented to the Caledonian Gardiners' Society, at their annual meeting, August 9th 1804, by Mr Richardson, in whose garden, at Rosebank, on the Bonnington road, it grew. It is nine feet and a half high, by five feet nine inches in the broadest part.

It is the cotton thistle, the *Onopordon acanthium Lin.* It is indigenous near Charleston lime-works, on the Frith of Forth, and on Kennington Common, Surry: it grows best on calcareous soils.—In a wild state, it seldom is above 5 feet high, but by cultivation it has reached nearly three times that height.

The flower of the cotton thistle is similar to that of the Scotch thistle, as it is engraved or cut in stone, but the leaves are more *decurrent* than what are represented in the most ancient delineations of the latter.

It is difficult to ascertain what thistle is the real Scotch thistle:—as it is engraved or cut in stone even by the most ancient artists, and in places where we would expect the utmost accuracy, it answers exactly to no thistle at present known. Probably this arose from the imperfect state of botanical knowledge when it was first assumed as part of the Scotch arms: whoever examines carefully the leaves of the Scotch thistle, will find a great resemblance between them and those of the *Acanthus spinosus*, which form the foliage of the Corinthian capital; hence it is not unlikely that artists, especially stone-cutters, having been accustomed to carve these leaves, and not observing any material difference between them and those of the thistle, actually gave the leaves of the acanthus to the flower of the thistle.

Some have imagined that the Scotch thistle is the welted thistle, *Carduus acanthoides Lin.* which is indigenous near towns, among rubbish, and by way-sides: but the flowers of this are too numerous and too small.—Others suppose it to be the milk, or spotted thistle, *Carduus marianus Lin.* but the spines of the calyx are very different; neither are the leaves divided in the same manner. By others it is supposed to be the musk thistle, *Carduus nutans Lin.*—this approaches nearer the old represen-

tations of it than any of the former, but the flowers of this hang down, which is never the case in the Scotch thistle. Another, which has more generally gained the honour of being considered the Scotch thistle, is the woolly headed thistle, *Carduus eriophorus Lin.* It is doubtful, however, whether this be indigenous in Scotland, though it is found in England, particularly in Oxfordshire.—The Calyx of this plant is so interwoven with a kind of woolly substance, that it appears like cobwebs—in other respects the calyx and flower are pretty like the Scotch thistle, but the leaves are very unlike.

On the whole, the spear thistle, commonly called in Scotland the burr thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus Lin.* seems to be the plant intended to be represented in the most ancient delineations of the Scotch thistle, and best accords with the motto and the supposed origin of its assumption as part of the Scotch arms.

Information *respecting the* Author *of the* "Man *of* Sorrow."

To the Editor.

SIR,

PERMIT me to avail myself of the present opportunity of obliging your Nithisdale correspondent, *J. Welsh*, by replying to his inquiry in your last number, concerning the author of "*The Man of Sorrow.*"

The above-mentioned poem was originally published in the Edinburgh Magazine for May 1803, under the title of "*Melancholy*," dated from Arbroath, and signed with the authors initials W. A. It was afterwards reprinted at London in the Poetical Magazine, the editor of which altered the title to "The *Man of Sorrow.*" I do not mention its republication by you as a reflection, being well aware, that in so extensive a miscellany it is not to be expected that the editor can recollect every individual piece he may have formerly inserted, more especially when it happens (as in the present case) to appear under a new designation.

The author of the beautiful little poem in question, was a young man named William Allan, a native of Arbroath; being the son of a common tradesman, his literary education was confined to the English language. Having a delicate constitution, he lived in a very retired and sedentary manner, of course his amusements were generally of the mental kind: his first poetical attempt was published in the Edinburgh Magazine, February 1803, "*The Winter's Night*, or *Henry and Anna*;" after a few subsequent trifles in the *Penseroso* stile, he produced "*Melancholy*," or as it is now termed "*The Man of Sorrow*;" it was submitted to the inspection of the writer of this article by the author, on the evening after it was finished; such was the surprise and delight with which I perused it, that I most warmly proposed its immediate publication after the change of a *single word:* had the poem been possessed of less merit, I think it most probable that a grammatical error in the 4th stanza would not have escaped my notice as well as that of the Publisher of the Edinburgh Magazine, where the author's original copy is to be found, some small alterations having been made by the London editor. From my personal acquaintance with the author, I am warranted in saying, that the exquisite sensibility so happily expressed in the *Man of Sorrow*, was dictated by the feeling of the author, who, at that period, was pining in the hopeless languor of a disease which a few months after carried him

"To that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Even

Even in the last stages of his disorder, the Muse beguiled him of many a tedious hour. In the same Edinburgh Magazine that contains his "*Melancholy*," are to be found two little pieces of his, "*Stanzas to a Primrose*," and "*A Song*;" these, although far beyond mediocrity, are not distinguished by that pathetic energy which pervades the "*Man of Sorrow*;" the reason is obvious, they were the children of fancy, the first, (as has been already said,) was written from the heart.

If there are any of your readers, Mr Editor, who can peruse the stanzas above alluded to, without feeling a kindred emotion in their bosoms, to such this little narrative will be insufferably tedious; but these I hope (for the honour of human nature,) are few in number, and I trust you will most readily insert this simple meed of honest fame to the memory of "*the unhonoured dead*." In this hope I have made the inclosed extracts from a small manuscript volume of his now before me, I believe they were never corrected; if you find any of them worthy of presenting to the public, I have not lost my labour. I am repectfully, Sir,

Your constant reader,

A. B.

Arbroath, Sept. 13. 1804.

[The pieces sent by this correspondent will appear in our next.]

QUERIES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT will be very obliging if the Editor of the Scots Magazine, or any of his correspondents, would inform a constant reader, what has become of the legitimate sister of the Muses, whose chaste effussions formerly appeared in the Edinburgh Magazine with the signature of "*Adeline*." Her native strains thrilled ardent through the soul. It would give a real pang to the bosom of the enquirer to hear that any thing unfortunate were the cause of her silence. Although many who have been delighted with the warblings of her lyre, feel anxious to know to whom their thanks are due for such noble and refined pleasures, yet perhaps it is incompatible with that delicacy due to her sex for that communication to be made through the channel of your miscellany. If this information can be given with propriety, it will be very obliging. But if Adeline will do herself the justice, and your readers the pleasure of again waking the soul-inspiring strain, it will still be a greater obligation, and will very much enhance the value of the Scots Magazine to, Sir, Yours,

A constant Reader.

An Auld Shepherd wishes to know whether the volume of Poems by the Rev. J. N. of Inverleithen were ever published; and if so, when, or where?

On SINGLE VISION.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT must be well known to your philosophical readers, that the circumstance of single vision, by means of two eyes, has been esteemed a phenomenon difficult to be accounted for, and that no explanation is free from objections, or has given general satisfaction. I do not pretend that the facts I am going to mention will enable me to offer a more philosophic

and

and satisfactory theory; they are, however, curious, and appear to me to militate strongly against one opinion, which I believe is still very generally entertained. It is said that, naturally, or at our birth, each eye presents an image, and of course we see double; but that habit, or experience, supplied by our other senses, enables us either to correct the mistake of our eyes, or to direct them both in such a manner that they shall present only one object. There are, however, several strong objections to this supposition; it does not explain what change takes place in the eyes or the optic nerves, by means of which we are enabled to see objects as they actually are—single. What is it that enables very young children to see objects single, if naturally they see them double? We know that habits are a long time in forming, and that before they are completely formed, we often imperceptibly and necessarily advert to that mode to which we have previously been accustomed:—children, for example, are often a long time in learning the habit of walking, even after they have acquired sufficient strength—we can mark the progress of habit, and frequently observe deviations from it before it become perfect.

By others, it has been supposed, that single vision arises from the junction of the optic nerves before they meet the brain; but even allowing that to be the case in the manner and to the extent which they maintain, it is not sufficient to explain the phenomenon of single vision; for objects are seen double almost constantly by some persons, and may be seen double by almost every person at some times. Whatever may be said of the validity of the inference from the first fact, (as it may be objected, that the optic nerves of those who constantly see double are not united before they reach the brain,) certainly the existence of the other is decisive against the supposition that single vision arises from the incorporation of the optic nerves. I had frequently heard it asserted; and a few evenings since, the full moon shining bright, I was determined to try whether I could place my eyes in such a position that the moon would appear double to me: accordingly I placed myself in such a manner in a room, that part of the frame of a window intercepting my full view of the moon, divided it into two parts; after continuing in this position for the space of a few seconds I found I could change the position of my eyes in such a manner, that two moons appeared fully and distinctly to me, with the frame of the window between them; after repeating this several times, I moved my head, (still keeping my eyes in the same position,) till the frame of the window was no longer between me and the moon; and then looking at the moon through the middle of a pane in the window, I still saw it double. After having frequently made use of the frame of the window to enable me to get my eyes into the proper position for seeing the moon double, I found at last, that I could attain this position of my eyes, without the assistance of the frame. I could also at pleasure vary the distance at which the moons appeared, never however more than about one foot and a half; and I could gradually, or all at once, bring them to coincide and form one moon.

From this experiment I think we may conclude that single or double vision depends entirely on the position of the eyes, and the consequent changes in the position or qualities of the different parts of the eye; but, tho' the outward change in the position of the eyes, with regard to the nose, or to each other, might be ascertained, it is very improbable that we shall ever be able to ascertain what internal and essential change takes place;

and

and of course the proximate and proper cause will always be concealed from us.

We seem, however, justified in supposing, that naturally, or at our birth, the eyes are in that position which necessarily presents objects single—this supposition appears more probable, both from what we observe in infancy, and from the analogy of nature, than the contrary, that the position of the eyes naturally, or at birth, is such, that objects necessarily appear double; and that habit, experience, or practice, are requisite to place, and constantly keep them in that situation which will present objects single. *A.*

On the Utility *of* defensive Armour.

THE period when defensive armour was wholly laid aside is very recent, and perhaps the space of time that has elapsed since the introduction of the new system is too short to be considered as a satisfactory trial of its merits. Voltaire mentions, in his account of the battle of Fontenoy, that Marshal Saxe, who was wounded in the action, having become faint through loss of blood, threw away a buckler which encumbered him by its weight: from which we may infer that it was the custom at that time for general officers to carry some kind of defence for their persons in the time of action. This practice has now fallen into disuse; and yet it is difficult to discover any good reason for laying it aside. On the contrary, many powerful arguments might be urged in favour of its revival; and perhaps the period is not far distant when every field officer will be partially clad in armour. Such is the importance of a General's life during the continuance of a battle, and so great is the superiority which a country derives from possessing a number of veteran, experienced officers, of secondary rank, that the governments of Europe must sooner or later perceive the absurdity of exposing the commander of a battalion, or an army, to the same risk as the meanest soldier in the service. In reading the history of the thirty years war, when armour was still worn by the officers, and partially by the private men, we are struck with the recurrence of the same names among the principal leaders on both sides during many successive campaigns, a circumstance which would appear truly wonderful, considering the desperate exertions which they were accustomed to make at the head of their troops, did we not recollect that they were in a manner invulnerable to every thing but a cannon ball. It may be confidently affirmed, that if any officer in the present day were to expose himself in the same manner as Horn, Banier, Hepburn, Pappenheim, and many others who distinguished themselves during a war of unexampled duration, he could not possibly survive more than two or three engagements. It is true that the best armour was not wholly proof against a musket bullet, when discharged at a short distance; but the wound which it produced was merely a contusion, which very seldom proved mortal. It is said that Pappenheim, whose courage and talents were equally remarkable, carried on his body the marks of no fewer than an hundred wounds; a number which we may be very certain no modern hero, while the present defenceless system continues, will ever have it in his power to boast of. One obvious and most important advantage which the generals of that period derived from their armour, was the facility it afforded them in reconnoitering, by enabling them

them to approach much nearer to an enemy's post than can now be done without rashness.

It may perhaps be thought, that the burden which a common foot-soldier carries on the field is already sufficiently great; and certainly no person who knows what that burden is, would lightly propose to increase it; yet the weight of a breast-plate and head piece, as formerly worn, both by cavalry and infantry, would be far from being an insupportable addition; and I am persuaded that every soldier would chearfully submit to the encumbrance of a defence of this kind, for the sake of the security which it would afford. Perhaps, indeed, it would not be necessary that the soldiers should carry these accoutrements on a march, nor even in ordinary engagements. Without producing the slightest change in the present system of tactics, or impeding in the least that rapidity of motion on which it seems to depend, the use of armour might be confined to storming parties, and to detachments ordered to depend chiefly on the bayonet, to which it would give an irresistible superiority over a naked and defenceless enemy.

Answer *to some* Queries *in a former Magazine.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

HAVING been able to give you satisfaction with respect to the inquiries concerning some Latin proverbial sentences, and as I can give you some further information concerning some inquiries inserted in your Magazine for July, I take this opportunity of transmitting it. And first, whether Mr Pratt was the author of an "Apology for the life and writings of David Hume, addressed to one of the people called Christians;"—your correspondent says he has seen it attributed to Mr Pratt, who figured away under the name of Courtney Melmoth. This, however, arose from the author being of the same name, and residing at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, at the time he wrote it. With respect to the other work, entitled "Some inquiries concerning the first Inhabitants, Language, Religion, Learning, and Letters of Europe, by a Member of the Society of Antiquaries in London. Oxford, 1758," 4to. This was written (and it is really a very learned work,) by Ralph Morehead, Esq. As to the letters at the end, from my own knowledge I cannot exactly give you much formation; the only way I ever heard them explained is as follows; the letters at the end stood thus:

F.
W. R. L.

The F. meant finis; W. world, under which was included inhabitants and language; R. religion; L. learning and letters; and what adds to the conjecture is, that authors were accustomed at that time to put many cabalistical and enigmatical letters at the end of their works; this I had from an intimate friend of the author's lately deceased. *V.*

[If our correspondent be correct respecting the author of the latter work, the learned world have long been in an error, as it is generally ascribed to a Mr Wise.] *E.*

A Survey

A Survey *of the* British Empire *in* Europe *at the* Beginning *of the* 19*th* Century.

In a Series of Letters to a Youth. (*Continued from p.* 601.)

Letter V.

MY DEAR JAMES,

HAVING, in my last, attempted a slight sketch of our Husbandry, let us now turn to our Fisheries. Of these, I am sorry to say, my account will be still more imperfect.

Though our situation for fishing is certainly one of the most favourable in the world, and though many attempts have been made to avail ourselves of it, they have seldom hitherto had much effect, while the Dutch, a foreign nation, and often our enemy, have been obtaining immense treasures on our coasts: of late, however, we have paid more attention to this important object, particularly in Scotland, where are the best fishing stations. In this country so late as 1751, only two vessels were employed in the herring fishery, which that year caught 213 barrels, while, in 1796, there were 292 vessels, carrying 14,218 tons, and navigated by 3328 men, and which caught 58,875 barrels. Since that time, I believe, they have been still more successful. In 1801, the herring fishery in the frith of Forth is supposed to have produced no less than 300,000l. Next to our herring fishery, the most considerable is the salmon. This valuable fish abounds in our principal rivers, and is caught in vast quantities. In the Tweed alone it was some years ago calculated that 208,000 were taken annually. The Duke of Gordon's fisheries on the river Spey, which till within these few years set only for 2500l. are now let at 7000l. a year: vast quantities of white and cretaceous fish are likewise taken on our coasts, as cod, haddocks, lobsters, crabs, &c. We also carry on very extensive fisheries on the shores of Newfoundland, Greenland, &c. &c.; but as I have little else worth saying concerning them, let us proceed to take a view of our mineralogy.

Our soil furnishes us with the various kinds of clay that are useful in the different branches of pottery. We abound in marl and lime; and though in some counties, particularly in the southern and midland parts of England, the north of Scotland, and many parts of Ireland, coals are scarce, yet in others, particularly about Newcastle on Tyne, Sunderland, Fifeshire, &c. they much more than supply the inhabitants, and form a very important article of exportation to other parts of the empire. In 1800, Newcastle shipped no fewer than 1,562,440 tons of coal, the great proportion of which was coastways.

Many of the precious stones are likewise found with us, as the agate, the cornelian, the onyx, the jasper, the topaz, the emerald, the sapphire, though I believe in no considerable quantity. Very fine pebbles are found in abundance in different parts of Scotland, and are much used as seals for watches. Marble is also found in different parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that of some of the Hebrides is said to be equal to the Italian. We have also abundance of the best stone for building, as Portland stone, freestone, granite, &c. though many parts of the empire are greatly in want of such articles, and are even forced to have recourse to artificial materials, which is particularly observable in the metropolis, where the houses are chiefly of brick. We have also very fine slate, particularly

particularly in a small island of the Hebrides, in which about fifty millions of slates are annually raised.

The metallic treasures are still more valuable. Before the Revolution, whatever gold or silver they discovered in England was claimed by the Crown, as materials for coinage; and sometimes the king extended his prerogative over mines in general, if the silver or gold mingled with the baser ore balanced the expence of refining it. But in the first year of William and Mary, the crown gave up all pretensions to mines of copper, tin, lead, and iron, whatever gold might be extracted from them; only by a succeeding act it reserved to itself the power of purchasing the ore, within 30 days after raising, at the following rates, 9l. sterling per ton of lead, 16l. per ton of copper, and 40l. per ton of tin.

Gold and silver have been occasionally found in all the branches of the empire, and sometimes even to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds sterling; but I do not know of any mines where either is at present found, at least to any amount.

The tin mines of Cornwall are well known. Even the Greeks and Phenicians seem to have been acquainted with them some ages before the christian æra; and they have perhaps been more or less wrought almost ever since. It is somewhat remarkable, that while tin is found in fewer parts of the world than any other metallic substance hitherto much introduced into the arts, the mines of Cornwall seem inexhaustible, and capable of supplying the demands of the whole world. Formerly immense quantities of this metal were found in the county of Devon, but at present the chief seat of mining lies to the westward of St. Austle, from whence, to the land's-end, the principal mines are to be found in various strata extending along the coast for about the breadth of seven miles. The annual produce of these mines for seven years, nearly from 1786 to 1792 is stated at the average of 330,000l.

The copper mines of this county are no less valuable. In 1800 they sold of this ore 55,972 tons 12 cwt. 2. qrs. for 557,463l. 8s. 3d. sterling. In 1802 the sale was 53,364 tons, which, however, produced only 447,843l. 14s. These copper and tin mines employ vast numbers of men, women, and children. Some say 100,000, but for their accuracy I cannot answer, as others state the number much below that.

But Parys mountain in the isle of Anglesey furnishes a still larger bed of copper ore, perhaps indeed the largest in the world. It is not many years since it was first wrought, but you may form some idea of its wealth, when I mention, that at the same time there have been 44,000 tons on the bank. The ore is, however, poor in quality, and abounds much in sulphur.

Proceeding farther north you come to Keswick in Cumberland, where we meet with that very singular mineral Plumbago, which is so much used in the manufacture of pencils. Its quantity is said to be inexhaustible. If I recollect right, the mines are opened only once in three years, where a quantity supposed sufficient for the demands of that period is taken out, and they are again shut.

Entering Scotland, you come to Westerkirk in Dumfries-shire, where of late has been opened a mine of antimony, supposed to be richer than any yet known in the world.

Proceeding still farther north, you come to the lead mines of Lanarkshire which belong to the Earl of Hopeton and the Duke of Queensberry, which from their extent afford employment to some thousand people.

So much for Great Britain, let us now pass over into Ireland. Here I shall

shall only paticularly notice a stream which is very much impregnated with copper; and on pretty broad iron plates, into a place where the water falls from some height, the acid which holds the copper in solution having a stronger affinity for the other metal, lets it fall in order to dissolve the iron; upon this the copper makes its appearance encrusting the plate, and gradually penetrating it so that at last you have a plate of copper instead of a plate of iron.

But besides these, there are many other very considerable copper, lead, and iron mines wrought in different parts of the empire; but I have sought in vain for a particular account of them. Ores of these and other metals, as bismuth, manganese, mercury in small quantities, plumbago, calamine, &c. are also found in our hills, but are not wrought.

So much for our mineralogy, I shall now proceed to our manufactures. These are numerous, various, and extensive; and are brought to the height of perfection, and at so cheap a rate, that, a few articles excepted, our manufactures are superior to those of almost every other nation. Their total value may, I suppose, amount to at least one hundred millions sterling, while, a century ago, they probably did not amount to above one sixth of that sum; I do not know indeed that they would exceed twelve or fifteen millions sterling: but you will be expecting some account of the various branches of them; one of the most ancient and extensive is the Woollen manufacture. Gloucestershire and Wilts are the principal seat of the manufactures of finer articles; while the coarser goods are made in Yorkshire, particularly about Leeds, Halifax, and Huddersfield. In the year 1800, in the west riding of Yorkshire, there were milled no fewer than 9,263,966 yards of broad cloth; and 6,014,420 of narrow. Scotland and Ireland are far behind in this article. With us, Gallashiels, in Selkirkshire, is the principal place engaged in this manufacture; only about 50 or 60,000 yards are there made annually, and these generally coarse, and much inferior to English goods, though of late years they are certainly improving.

From the amount of our exports in these different articles, and the quantity of wool employed, Mr Grellier states its present value at about 15,500,000l. Deducting from this amount at the rate of 10 per cent. on the cost of the goods, for the profits of the manufacturer, including the interest of his capital, there remains 14,090,909l. consisting of the cost of the material and wages of labour; the value of wool employed is supposed to be 5,250,000l. and including the value of some other necessary articles, the materials cannot be valued at less than this sum; the remainder therefore or 8,840,909l. goes for the wages of all the persons employed in the manufactories. Now if, on taking all classes together, men, women, and children, 8s. a week is not thought too high, the whole number of persons employed will not exceed 425,043.

Next to the woollen manufacture comes the cotton. By a return lately made of the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain in 1802, it appears that the amount was no less than about twenty millions Sterling; paying in wages about thirteen millions, and furnishing employment to nearly a tenth part of the population; while, not many years ago, the return did not exceed two millions sterling. Lancashire in England, particularly Manchester, Bolton, and the neighbouring towns; and in Scotland, Lanarkshire, particularly Lanark, Paisley, and Glasgow, are the principal seats of these manufactures. In 1789 there were between twenty and thirty thousand persons

persons engaged in the Paisley manufactures, which then amounted to 660,385l. sterling; and in 1794 the cotton manufactures of the neighbouring city, Glasgow, amounted to 1,500,000l. and were supposed to employ about 135,000 persons, men, women and children.

The value of the leather manufacture was, some years ago, stated at 10,500,000l.; and it cannot be supposed to be less than that sum at present. Deducting 954,545l. for the profits of capital, it employs 3,500,00l. for the cost of the raw article; there remains 6,045,455l. for the wages of persons employed in it, which at 25l. per annum for each, makes the number employed 241,818. Great improvements have for some years past been making in tanning and dressing hides and skins of all descriptions, particularly by the recent introduction of Mr Desmond's process, by which leather of a quality, equal if not superior to the best hitherto known, is manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months to tan in the usual way. *Black Spanish*, an article now brought to much perfection, and in general use for women's shoes and other purposes, was scarcely known in this country fifteen or twenty years ago; and English *Morocco* has, within a few years, so far surpassed the foreign, that it cannot fail of obtaining a decided preference in every part of the world where they are admitted on equal terms.

The silk manufacture is I believe chiefly confined to the metropolis, where it was first introduced by the French protestants on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It is still carried on by many of their descendants, as well as others, in Spitalfields. Some feeble attempts have been made in Scotland, in Edinburgh, Paisley, and perhaps some other places. Poplins are manufactured to considerable quantities, and are brought to great perfection in Ireland. These different branches employ 900,000 lib. of silk annually, the value of which, when manufactured, cannot be less than 2,700,000l. the number of persons employed in the silk manufactory has been stated at 200,000 and upwards, but there appears no reason to believe that it exceeds 60,000 of all descriptions.

Stockings of every description, worsted, cotton, and silk, are manufactured with us; of these the chief seats are Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire in England; and in Scotland, Hawick, Glasgow, Aberdeenshire, and the Shetland Isles. In the year 1798 there were supposed to be in the shire of Leicester and Nottingham, about thirty thousand looms engaged in the stocking manufactory, which employed 120,000 persons, and produced about two millions sterling. In Aberdeenshire and Shetland, the stockings are not wrought on the loom, but are knitted, which gives employ to vast numbers of the inhabitants. They are almost all worsted. Those of Shetland are, in value, from sixpence to a guinea a pair: but paying little attention to dying, their only colours are a kind of black, a mixed grey, blue, and white.

The linen manufacture is chiefly confined to Scotland and Ireland, and indeed is the principal manufacture of the latter; some branches of it however are carried on in Manchester and other parts of England; that of Scotland is very great, and is much on the increase. From November 1. 1781, to the same period next year, the linen stamped with us was 15,348,744½ yards, in value 775,100l. 7s. 5½d. while in 1796 it had increased to twenty-three millions of yards; and if we make allowance for the improvement of the article and its increased price, we cannot value it at less than a million and a half sterling. The principle seats of it are Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and the two

Cupars;

Cupars; though indeed, in whatever part of the country you are, the sound of linen looms meet your ear.

In Ireland,-this manufacture is chiefly confined to the northern counties, where it was introduced about two centuries ago by the Scots Presbyterians who settled in them. Its present value I do not exactly know; but as the county of Antrim some years ago manufactured this article, to the amount of 263,000l annually; Armagh to 291,000l.; Tyrone to 257,000l.; Monaghan to 104,000l.; Cavan to 68,200l. sterling; and as, besides these, the counties of Londonderry, Fermanagh, and Down, with other places, bend their chief attention to this manufacture, its total annual value cannot be less I think than two millions sterling.

In Scotland too the manufacture of thread is carried to great extent and perfection. This is chiefly the employment of females in the middle ranks of life. Perhaps in so general a view of our manufactures, I should pass in silence the diaper, or table linen, of Dunfermline, where about fifty or sixty thousand yards of that article are made annually and in the greatest perfection; but since I have mentioned it, I shall add a circumstance somewhat curious:—In the chest of the weaver's corporation in that town is a shirt wrought in the loom more than a century ago by one Inglis, which is without seam, and without the least assistance from the needle; the only part he could not execute being a button for the neck.

Our hardware manufactures are immense. In England, the principal seats of them are London, Birmingham, and Sheffield. The more valuable articles, as of gold and silver, are chiefly made in the metropolis. The quantities of other goods manufactured in the two other places is vast indeed, and all brought to the height of perfection. The value of copper alone used annually in Birmingham when wrought is estimated at no less than three or four hundred thousand pounds Sterling; what may be the total amount of their manufactures I cannot discover.

The cast-iron works of Scotland are likewise well known. The principal seat of them is Carron, in Stirlingshire, Wilsontown, Linlithgowshire, and other places. The works of Carron are supposed to be the largest of the kind in the world. They are carried on by a chartered company with a capital of 150,000l. sterling, which is divided into 600 shares, but these belong to a few individuals. These works employ about 1600 workmen, and pay annually in wages about 34,000l. sterling. They consume yearly about 42,000 tons of coal; 21,000 tons of ironstone and ore, and 5,200 tons of limestone. They make all sorts of cast-iron articles, from the most trifling implement, to the cannon for discharging a bullet of 42lb. weight, and the greater part of these they are able to furnish at one-third of the price they cost elsewhere. To a stranger, the approach to these works is striking and terrible. The illumination of the atmosphere, the roaring blasts of the immense bellows, and the noise of the weighty hammers striking upon the resounding anvils, recall to the imagination the idea of Vulcan and his Cyclops preparing the thunderbolts of Jupiter; or raise doubts in the mind whether it is not a volcano in actual eruption, ready to pour forth its melted bowels upon you.

The different branches of these hardware manufactures are thus estimated by Mr Grellier:

	Annual Value.	Persons employed.
Iron, Lead, and Tin, -	L. 10,000,000 -	200,000
Copper and Brass, -	3,500,000 -	60,000
Steel, plating, and toy trade,	4,000,000 -	70,000
Total	L. 17,000,000.	330,000

The porcelain and earthen-ware manufactures next demand our attention. These are carried on chiefly in Worcestershire and Staffordshire. They have rapidly advanced in the course of the last century, in consequence of the improvements made in them, and the introduction of many new and beautiful wares. Their present value is supposed to be about 2,000,000l. and the number of persons employed about 45,000.

The glass manufacture is carried on chiefly in Bristol, Newcastle, &c. in England; and in Scotland, at Leith, Glasgow, and Alloa. In Bristol there are fifteen glass-houses, at Leith there are six, and they are just now building a seventh. In 1790, at the Leith works they manufactured no fewer than 9,059,904 pounds of glass. The total amount of all our glass manufactures may probably be 1,300,000l. and the persons employed about 36,000.

Our distilleries are also very considerable. The London porter breweries, by Whitebread, by Calvert and Co. and by others, are well known. One is struck with astonishment at the sight of their catacombs. In 1800 the quantity of table-beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London alone, was no less than 159,905 barrels. Very fine ale is made in vast quantities at Edinburgh, and Leith, and other places. Our spirit distilleries in Scotland and Ireland are likewise immense.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity of spirits distilled in Scotland at different periods which paid duties, besides the vast quantities illicitly prepared:

In 1708,	50,814½ gallons.
1760,	145,460
1784,	268,593 galls.
1791,	1,696,000

In 1763 the gross revenue of the excise was 130,000l. sterling, but in 1790, it was no less than half a million. The largest distillery in Scotland is St Clement's Well, Haddingtonshire, which pays about 4000l. a year to Government. To what extent distillation is carried in Ireland, I cannot say.

To this account of our manufactures I shall only add, that the total value of newspapers, reviews, magazines, pamphlets, engravings, books of all sorts, with paper and all kinds of stationary, throughout the empire, is calculated at four millions sterling annually. A century ago scarcely any paper was made in this country, but the coarse wrapping papers; and for a long time most of the superior kinds continued to be imported; the export is, however, at present considerable. The annual value of the manufacture cannot be less than 900,000l. and the number of persons employed in it 30,000. The average number of news-papers printed in England in 1792 was 15,005,760; and they alone in the British empire are at present said to produce one million annually.

There are many other manufactures besides these, such as of hats, horn, straw, &c. which, though in themselves of less importance than those I have mentioned, are together of very considerable amount, and employ a great number of hands; but I shall not enter into a particular account of them *. In my next I shall attempt a similar view of our commerce, meanwhile adieu,

My dear Friend,

Edinburgh. *W. B.*

Remarks

* Knox, Smellie, Monthly Magazine, Campbell, Blackstone, Aiken, Kincaid, Thomson, Gazetteer of Scotland, Aitcheson, Chalmers, &c.

Remarks on some passages of the EARL *of* LAUDERDALE'S "*Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Wealth.*"

Page 38. "THE degree of value which every commodity possesses, depends upon the proportion betwixt the quantity of it and the demand for it.

This may, in general, be a just enough definition, but there are some commodities of which the quantity required is much the same at all times: but as the quantity produced is, in some degree casual, or contingent, the demand for them is not always in proportion to the quantity on hand, but varies from one extreme to another, according as the hopes or fears of the different parties interested happen most to prevail. This is particularly the case in the commerce of corn, the price of which is seldom in due proportion to the crop produced, but is more commonly either too high or too low. It happens sometimes also with *sugar*, but to less extent; as altho' that article is in pretty general use, it has not yet become an indispensible necessary of life, and besides also, it can be stored up, in a plentiful season, at less expence, and less risk of damage, than corn; of course the price does not vary so very widely, although with respect to its annual produce it is affected by the same contingencies, of greater or lesser crop, or better or worse seasons for reaping. *Butcher-meat* is another commodity likewise, of which the value does not depend upon the proportion between the quantity of it and the demand for it. On the contrary, it is generally the very reverse, selling almost always at a higher rate, when pasture, turnip, and other provender, is most abundant: and lower in proportion to the sterility of the crop, without even being influenced by the hopes or the fears of the community; which arises from this, that in a year of plenty the graziers, or feeders, from the plenty or the cheapness of *feed*, (as it is called,) are enabled not merely to *keep up* their cattle until they obtain what they reckon an adequate price for them, but they are strongly influenced to do so, because these are every day growing larger and fatter on their hands, while in the butcher market the rise which takes place in the price is the less grudged, as the meat itself is really more valuable, from being better in quality.

On the other hand, in a season of scarcity, the farmers and other dealers in cattle are compelled, from dire necessity, to put off their beasts as fast as possible, as otherways they become not only more and more expensive to keep, but get also into a worse condition, whilst in the market nobody feels much advantage from the lowness in the price, as the meat is so very inferior in kind. Thus it happens, that in a season of plenty, when the stock of beef, mutton, &c. on hand may encrease in proportion from 100 to 150, the price will be augmented from 6d. to 8d. or 9d. in the lb.; and in a year of scarcity, when the same stock will decline from 100 to four score, the price will decline with it from 6d. to 5d. or a groat. True indeed it must be, that in the *long-run*, meat, like most things else, would get cheaper from abundance, and dearer from a scarcity, but in this matter there is seldom any thing like a long-run takes place, as it may be remarked, that in general there are not more than two years together of the same productive or unproductive nature, and that period is too short to make an alteration in the circumstances as above stated.

Page 96. "There is no commodity whatever, of which the quantity can be increased so as to diminish its value, without occasioning

"ing an augmentation in the value "of some other article."

In some cases this appears evident, as in the example of a great crop of hay, which is generally followed by a reduced price in a still greater proportion; and that is not merely confined to the hay itself, but extends to every other species of fodder. Then *horses* rise in value, because kept at less expence: but in most other cases the reverse is well known to take place: the diminishing the price, or value, of one article, reduces the price of all others, at least of those of the like application: for example, cheap rum makes cheap whiskey, gin, brandy, and even cheaper wine, and that without perhaps saving any money to the pockets of the consumers, who rather gratify their inclination to these liquors more liberally on account of their being more easily obtained. The same may be observed of grain, such as *wheat*, which, when uncommonly plenty and cheap, never fails to reduce the price of oats also, so that the community are more abundantly fed. As they are also better cloathed, when from the cheapness of one sort of stuff (such as the cottons of Manchester) clothing becomes in general more reasonable, or is obtained on cheaper terms, so is it also known that a great *take* of herrings in the Frith of Forth, reduces not only the price of these and all other fish in Edinburgh market, but the price of butcher meat also, nor will it be easy to point out what article is raised in price thereby: even salt, which in this case comes more into request, is not observed to rise in price at that season, and although there is generally a great demand for barrels to pack them in, even more than the cooper trade in the neighbourhood can supply, yet the price of these, as well as of all the cogs and kits in the country, remains unaltered. The whole becomes a real gain to the community at large as well as to the fishermen in particular. Even the farmer loses no more by the reduced demand for his fat cattle than he gains by the more ready sale of his potatoes. Indeed were the above axiom of the Right Hon. author true universally, dearth and plenty would cease to be distinct terms.

Page 121-2. "Consumption most "undoubtedly must always precede "production, but long before man "cultivated the earth as a means of "procuring his subsistence, he must "have derived his wealth from all "of these sources (meaning land, "labour, and capital.) To appro- "priate the fruit of a tree or an ani- "mal for food, he must have in a cer- "tain degree laboured; and it will be "shewn, that the first stick or stone "he took in his hand, to aid and as- "sist him in procuring those objects, "by performing a portion of his la- "bour, fulfilled the same duty in "which every branch of the capital "of a mercantile nation is now en- "gaged."

There seems to be here more of carlessness in the composition, than could have been expected from his Lordship's usual correct mode of expression. One can hardly conceive him to assert advertently that *consumption* must always precede *production*, when the very reverse must be the fact, for something must have been produced before any thing could have been consumed. The apple must have grown before it could have been plucked, and man in a savage state might have appropriated his fruit, as is done to this day, with his hands alone, without the aid of either a stick or a stone, and might even have subdued some of the lesser animals by the same means.

Page 127. "Abundance and "high price are accordingly to them "equally necessary to form wealth;— "two things no more capable of co- "exsistence than heat and cold."

In

In the first place, I have doubts whether the inference drawn from the words cited is correct, the words being *Abondance et Chertè est opulence*, which, as his Lordship has translated in the margin, Abundance and dearness are opulence, may be either the one or the other, without the necessity of co-existence; but if it be the fact, what I have already remarked as to butcher-meat being dearest when there is the greatest quantity of it in feeding, it will be found that abundance and high price can really exist together.

Page 160. "Thus the profit "which Capital lent out acquires is "a transfer from one to another of "what already exists, and cannot "therefore properly be said to be "produced."

Should a man of mercantile knowledge perceive, by laying out a certain sum of money in the purchase of certain goods, that are plenty and at a low rate, in one part of the country, and transposing them to another part of the country where they are scarce and dear, that thereby he would not only be able to pay the usual interest of the money so employed for the time, but realize in addition a considerable profit to himself, but not having that money of his own, should apply to some one who has, and transact the whole business accordingly, would not this be producing a profit? for without such exertion it would not have existed, no, not the original interest. In the same manner, but in a stronger degree, should a man, with a knowledge in agriculture, perceive that a certain piece of waste land, at present yielding nothing, but which being improved would not only repay amply all outlay, but leave a considerable profit besides, and should he in the same manner, having no money of his own for this purpose, borrow it from one that has, and make the improvement accordingly, would not this be to produce profit? It would be even more, as it would be to produce not only the interest to the lender, and the subsequent profit to himself, but to the community at large it would be producing provision as food that did not exist before at all. Even in the most restricted sense, whatever the borrower makes more of the money borrowed than he pays for the use of it, must be considered as all clear profit produced. But even the interest he pays originally is profit produced, for it is plain that the owner makes nothing of it while in his own custody.

Page 185. The Right Hon. author animadverts on Dr Adam Smith, for imputing to machinery only the effect of *facilitating* labour, or *increasing the productive powers* of labour; whereas, according to his own conception, machines *supplant* labour. His Lordship does not advert, that no machinery can supplant labour altogether, but all of them, even a watch the most perfect, requires the attention and assistance from time to time of man to keep them going. Of course, the definition of their powers by Dr Smith will be found to be still the better of the two.

I am not certain if I comprehend fully the purport of the fourth chapter of this work, on *the possibility of increasing wealth by any other means than those by which it is produced*; more particularly what is said with regard to the paying up, (as seems to be proposed) of the national debt, thro' the means of the sinking fund. "Or (see page 268.) in other words, "the design of abstracting from ex- "penditure, and forcibly converting "into capital within that period, "(45 years) a sum amounting nearly "to 500,000,000." For my notion of that debt was, and I must confess still is, that the whole of the national debt at present is, and always was capital, and that the interest payable yearly upon it only could be ex-

penditure

penditure, and that the only risk is, that paying up this debt suddenly, or sooner than the creditors of the state would be aware, would make that capital run a great risk of turning, like to its own former interest, expenditure also, for want of subject whereon to be employed. But whilst it is proposed to pay off only about five millions yearly, (supposing the state were able) by coming on gradually, and being, from its very nature, diffused into such a multitude of hands, there seems to be very little chance indeed of its not finding proper channels to vent itself in, among the various remaining subjects of national productive wealth, in agriculture, fisheries, minerals, manufactures, and their never-failing attendant commerce. As to the chance of the price of stocks rising so high as to get beyond their own nominal value, viz. 100l. Sterling, for 100l. 3 per cents. that disposition will correct itself, as well as all competition with foreign funds, which never will be preferred at 60 for example, when British are at 100; *specious profit* may for a time attract the attention of monied people, but *security* alone is the leading principle of their conduct. *R.*

On the Principles of COMMERCE, *and on the effect which the Price of Provisions has on the Price of Labour.*

THERE are, perhaps, few notions more generally received, or which indeed seem at first view more reasonable and just, than this, that the price of every commodity to the consumer depends upon the rate it can be afforded at by the original grower or manufacturer, adding thereto a reasonable profit or recompence to the merchant or middle-man, if any such are required between the parties. Thus, for example, that the price of a bushel of wheat must depend upon what the husbandman can afford to sell it for, after paying for the rent of the land on which it grew, for the labour bestowed in the cultivation, and for the profit which ought to arise from his own capital while employed in this business. That the price of a given quantity of manufactured flax, cotton, silk, or wool, should in like manner depend upon what it can be afforded for after defraying the necessary expences, and outlay of capital previously incurred; and in the same way the price of all manner of metal work, whether of gold, silver, copper, brass, or iron, should be regulated on the same principle, as well as of every kind of liquids, fruits, spiceries, &c.

It will not, however, require much reflection on this subject to determine our minds to a different decision, for we shall find, that however plausible the above notion may be in theory, it will not hold good in practice. The price of commodities when brought to market is so very generally affected by contingent circumstances, that whatever the original cost of an article may be, people uniformly sell it *for what they can get*, and buy what they have occasion for *at the lowest rate they can*, without any regard to the original cost at all.

It is indeed true, that before a husbandman engages to give a certain rent for a farm he generally will calculate, entirely on the above principle, how much he can afford to pay after the necessary expences are defrayed, on the supposition that he is to afford to the consumer the bushel of corn at a certain rate; and in like manner the merchant will calculate, from the price he expects to be able to sell his goods at to the consumer, whether he can, with an adequate

profit

profit to himself, import these from another country to his own: but when the corn of the husbandman, or the goods of the merchant, come to market, all calculation as to original cost is at an end, for both must comport themselves with the circumstances of price and demand as they may happen to be at the time. It may also be observed, that the husbandman who pays 5l. for the acre of his farm will get no more for a bushel of his corn than his neighbour who may have equally productive soil at 10s. or the one who may have twenty bushels an acre than his neighbour who may have 50, although it must be clearly evident that the original cost must be vastly different in the two cases: even the same farmer gets prices very different in the disposal of a single crop in the same year, although the original cost to himself is the same, whether he sells it in September, January, or June.

The same observation will apply to every other species of commodity. The selling price by no means depends on what the goods originally cost to the different merchants, and one becomes rich and another is reduced to poverty according as they may have made a lucky or an unlucky adventure, or according as the rate of the market has risen or fallen in the interim. The original cost never enters into the view of either buyer or seller. The one sells as high as he can, or for what he can get, while the other must pay the rate of the market, or go without the goods.

Another notion is very prevalent among us, but still worse founded, viz. that *cheap provisions make cheap labour*. The whole manufacturing interest believe in this as implicitely as in any other article in the creed, it is even countenanced by the more intelligent part of the community, and has a considerable effect on the legislative deliberations of the nation. But it is nevertheless unfounded, the very reverse being the fact. For labour is never at so low a rate as when the price of provisions, particularly bread, is high, for then the working part of the community are not only impelled by necessity to sobriety and constant exertion, but actually take less wages for fear of being turned out of work. This was notoriously the case in the hard years 1799 and 1800 when the rate of labour of every denomination fell greatly below the rate of preceding years, and now, since the return of plenty and consequent cheapness, the rate of labour has advanced beyond all precedent. I need cite no examples, the facts are so recent that they must be in every one's recollection and notice. It is in vain to talk that people will be influenced in their transactions by the liberal, honest-hearted, but simple disposition, of taking no more for a commodity than it can be afforded for, and that they will give the full value for it if they could get it for less, or that they will chearfully give their bodily labour for what is merely able to sustain them. Mankind act on a very different and more rational principle. They buy and they sell always on what they believe to be the best terms; and as hard labour is no man's delight or free choice, it is necessity alone that impels them to it, and a man would not toil six days in a week, if he could live as comfortably on the labour of three.

Where the labouring part of the community are in a state of slavery, as was very generally the case in ancient times, and still is so among the negroes in the West Indies, the cheapness and dearness of provisions must have a corresponding effect upon the price of labour; but in the happy constitution of Great Britain, where although every labourer must have an employer, but where nevertheless every man is his own master (apprentices excepted,) cheap provisions have a strong tendency to enhance the

price

price of labour, and dear provisions to reduce it. Were indeed the wages of labour to be so very low as to afford merely as much and no more, as would sustain life on the plainest food, with the coarsest cloathing, then would even the least increase in the price of provisions raise the price of labour also, other ways the labourers would perish altogether, but happily such is not the case in this country. The labouring part of the community enjoy not merely the absolute necessaries of life, but many of its superfluities, which, although it were very desirable to see augmented rather than diminished, yet, in all attempts to lower the price of provisions, let it be fairly avowed, that it is only from a wish to increase the comforts of the lower orders, or working part of the community; but do not put it on the specious, but extremely fallacious pretext, of thereby intending to reduce the price of labour, and with it the price and more ready sale of our goods in a foreign market; for it has ever had, since we became a nation of freemen, and ever will continue while freedom exists, to have the direct opposite effect.

The Mearns,
Aug. 20. 1804. } *Ruricola.*

Account of Fennella's Castle, *in the* Mearns, *a* Vitrified Fort.

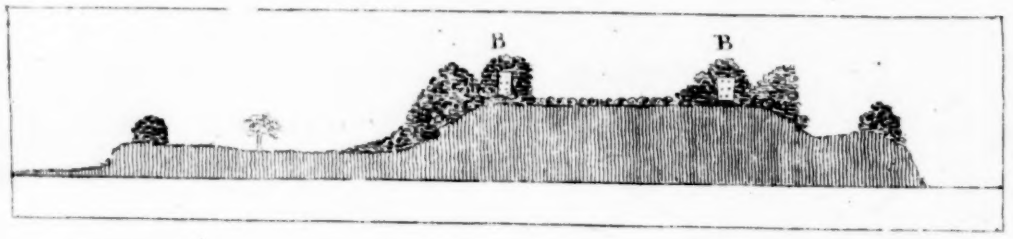
THIS ancient castle, which, from history, appears to have been laid in ruins in the year 994, is situated near to the foot of the Grampian hills, about 4½ miles N. W. of the village of Laurence-kirk, and at such distances and directions, from some other places, as are marked on the plan along with this description. It is closely bounded, on the west and south sides, by a deep morass, extending over several hundred acres; on the east there is a space of about 60 yards in breadth of dry ground between it and the morass; on the north, towards the hills, there is firm ground throughout, but in the immediate vicinity this is contracted into a breadth of about 160 yards only, so that its capability of defence must have been very considerable before the invention of gun powder artillery. The place it is erected on rises abruptly from the level of the adjoining ground, from 10 to 20 feet in height, and upon the brink thereof is built the first or outer wall, inclosing an area whose greatest length is about 300 feet, and breadth 180, but it is not quite of a square form, as the corners are all rounded off, both in the outer and inner buildings. The inner building, or chief fortress, is not exactly in the middle, but lies considerably nearer to the south and west sides, owing probably to the natural figure of the ground, which rises higher at that place, and between which and the first wall there is an area comparatively flat, and at present in green pasture and bushes, but pretty thickly strewed over with loose stones that have apparently rolled down from the ruins of the chief fabrick. The principal things to be remarked in the plan are according to the following references.

A. the principal building, may be 120 feet long, and about 45 feet wide within. The walls, or rather the ruins of walls, may be about 15 feet in height above the level of the outer area, and about 10 feet above that in the inside, and which is also very thickly strewed over with part of the ruins so as to render it difficult to take the precise extent. The breadth of these walls at top may be from 10 to 15 feet, and perhaps double these dimensions at the bottom, consisting chiefly of loose stones, without any appearance of mortar or cement, and a number of pieces scattered over the whole, which evidently appear to have been

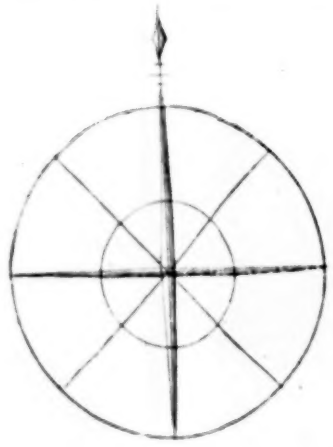
Road from Brechin by Ganachie Bridge to Fettercairn &c.

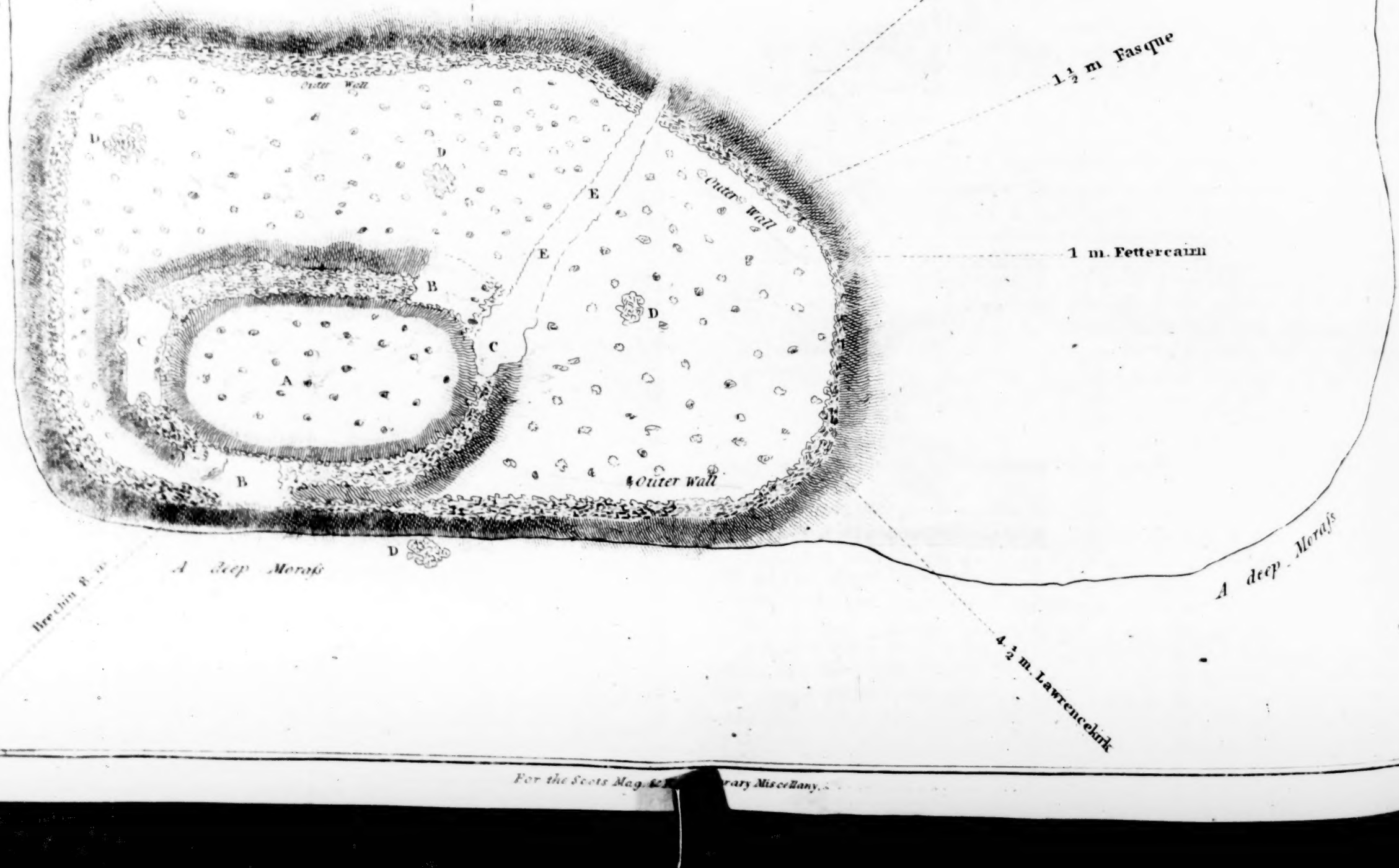
Plan of FENNELLA'S CASTLE

Section



60 Yards





been vitrified, consisting of clusters of small stones adhering still together in masses less or more in size, but all of them fragments, as appears from the broken edges, which shew that they have originaly been in larger portions.

BB. sections of a vitrified wall still entire about 2½ feet thick and about three feet deep; equally vitrified throughout, with a plain surface on both sides, and standing upright and level, particularly that on the south side, which is in the best preservation of the two.

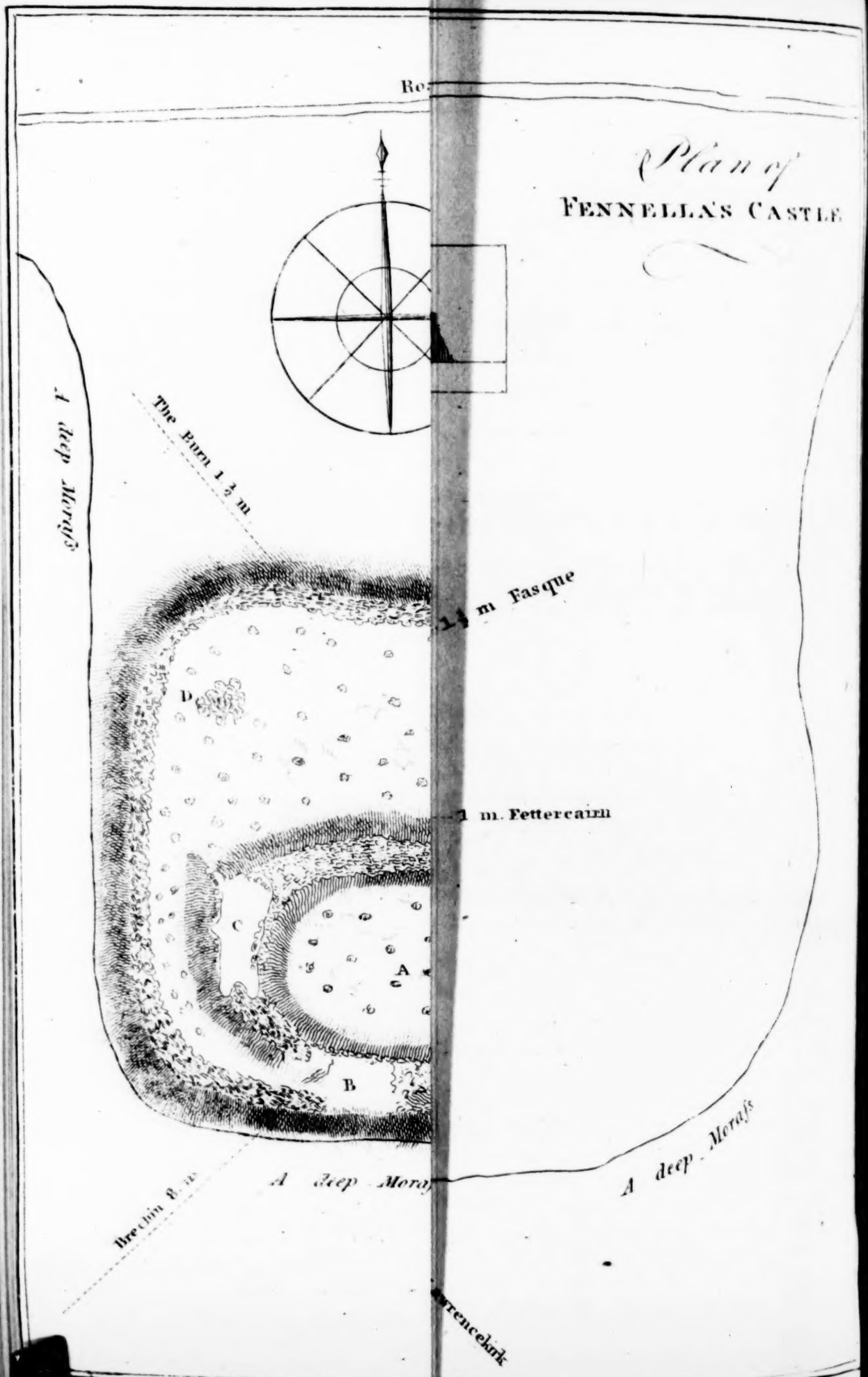
CC. two places that seem to have been recently dug out half way to the bottom, either for the purpose of obtaining the stones, or from curiosity to explore into the nature of the building.

DDDD. detached masses of vitrified matter similar to what still remains in the wall, which seems to have tumbled down from the inner building. One considerable lump has gone over the outer wall into the adjoining morass. They all consist of small stones, connected together by vitrification.

EE. appearance of a road or passage, but not very distinct, as, like to all the rest of the inclosed area, it is much spread over with loose stones.

The whole mass of stones, both in the inner and outer buildings, are generally very small, more like rubbish than proper materials for building, which may have arisen from this, that the best of them have been carried off for building other places; for, according to the evidence of people in the vicinity, this old castle has been resorted to for ages for that purpose, and even hundreds of cart loads have been taken from it, at no distant period, for building of houses and park walls in the neighbourhood. It is even probable that the old church of Fettercairn, about a mile off, was indebted for part of its materials to this source, as several vitrified pieces were found in its walls when taken d last year in order to be rebuilt. may be further taken notice of, the stones of this old ruin consi all the different kinds that are t found on the surface of the adja fields and hills. None of t seem to have been dug from a qua

About the original formation such edifices there have been sev theories, or rather conjectures, pro sed, none of which are entirely sati tory, but are all liable to objecti To their supposed volcanic origin following occur. 1*st*, The lava thr up from volcanos is either altoge vitrified matter, or, should there any unfusible stones intermixed it, these have at least the mark fire upon them: but in Fenne castle in particular, by far the gr er part of the materials are st that have never undergone ignit but consist of all the different ki that are found in the neighbour fields, without having been affec by fire at all. 2*d*, Lava thrown from the mouth of a volcano d not form itself into regular and right walls, fairly set upon the bu or outer edge of the precipice, bu disgorged in waves of various sha and dimensions, spreading over whole outer surface of the cra and generally flowing down in stre to the valleys below. But none the vitrified hill tops in this coun exhibit such phenomena, for in th all the vitrified matter is either c fined entirely in form of a wall, the brink of the ascent, or found small separate fragments, quite hand; no considerable quantity ever been observed at any dista from the top. 3*d*, The mouths craters of volcanos are always ci lar, but the figure of what are cal vitrified forts in this country is nerally oblong, or a regular para logram, sometimes rounded off at corners, which evidently point th out to be the work of art, even w th


Plan of
FENNELLA'S CASTLE
A deep Morafs
The Burn 1½ m
1½ m Fasque
D
1 m. Fettercairn
C
A
B
A deep Morafs
A deep Morafs
Brechin 8 m
Terrence Kirk

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DDDD. detached masses of vitrified matter similar to what still remains in the wall, which seems to have tumbled down from the inner building. One considerable lump has gone over the outer wall into the adjoining morass. They all consist of small stones, connected together by vitrification.

EE. appearance of a road or passage, but not very distinct, as, like to all the rest of the inclosed area, it is much spread over with loose stones.

The whole mass of stones, both in the inner and outer buildings, are generally very small, more like rubbish than proper materials for building, which may have arisen from this, that the best of them have been carried off for building other places; for, according to the evidence of people in the vicinity, this old castle has been resorted to for ages for that purpose, and even hundreds of cart loads have been taken from it, at no distant period, for building of houses and park walls in the neighbourhood. It is even probable that the old church of Fettercairn, about a mile off, was indebted for part of its materials to this source, as several vitrified pieces were found in its walls when taken down last year in order to be rebuilt. It may be further taken notice of, that the stones of this old ruin consist of all the different kinds that are to be found on the surface of the adjacent fields and hills. None of them seem to have been dug from a quarry.

About the original formation of such edifices there have been several theories, or rather conjectures, proposed, none of which are entirely satisfactory, but are all liable to objections. To their supposed volcanic origin the following occur. 1*st*, The lava thrown up from volcanos is either altogether vitrified matter, or, should there be any unfusible stones intermixed with it, these have at least the marks of fire upon them; but in Fennella's castle in particular, by far the greater part of the materials are stones that have never undergone ignition, but consist of all the different kinds that are found in the neighbouring fields, without having been affected by fire at all. 2*d*, Lava thrown up from the mouth of a volcano does not form itself into regular and upright walls, fairly set upon the brink or outer edge of the precipice, but is disgorged in waves of various shapes and dimensions, spreading over the whole outer surface of the crater, and generally flowing down in streams to the valleys below. But none of the vitrified hill tops in this country exhibit such phenomena, for in them all the vitrified matter is either confined entirely in form of a wall, on the brink of the ascent, or found in small separate fragments, quite at hand; no considerable quantity has ever been observed at any distance from the top. 3*d*, The mouths or craters of volcanos are always circular, but the figure of what are called vitrified forts in this country is generally oblong, or a regular paralellogram, sometimes rounded off at the corners, which evidently point them out to be the work of art, even were there

there no other circumstance to ascertain it. *Lastly*, whatever ground there may be afforded from the height and conical shape of some hills on which vitrified matter is found, to imagine that it is the effect of volcanic irruption, yet, in the case of Fennella's Castle, raised on a squat knoll not exceeding 20 feet in height, above the level of an adjoining morass, we have an instance that vitrified matter exists without the possibility of the agency of a volcano.

Among those who impute these works to the hands of man, the following are the conjectures.

First, That, at the original formation, the walls built of dry stone had been inclosed with heaps of green timber, which being set fire to, had the effect to bring the whole mass of stone into a state of fusion, and of course produce the vitrification taken notice of.

To this theory there are two objections. *1st*, The imputed cause is inadequate to produce the known effect. There is no instance in modern times of such an occurrence, from the combustion of either green or dry timber, and there can be no reason for supposing that the heat arising from the burning of timber could have been more intense, or stone itself more fusible in ancient times than at present. *2d*, Admitting that the stones might have been brought into a state of fusion, by the external application of fire, yet in that case the wall would not have retained its original upright position, but must have flowed downwards, into a flat and broadspreading mass, instead of the erect station that it still occupies.

Second theory, That the vitrified walls were not made by the builders of the structure, but by the destroyers, who in their attack upon these strong holds would find the application of fire to the outside to be the most effectual method of destruction, and which would be the more practicable from the supposed great quantity of timber, of which, besides stones, the walls were originally composed, both in the outside, the inside, and transversely in the heart of the building itself, and that this more general conflagration would have the effect to produce the vitrification in question.

Very little reflection will be required to set this theory aside, altho' it happens in fact to be more generally credited than the first. For, besides being liable to both the objections stated to the preceding theory, and in a still stronger degree as to its power of ignition, (the fire of necessity having but one side of the wall to operate upon at a time,) the circumstance uniformly observed of all these vitrifications consisting entirely of small stones, apparently broken on purpose, and standing in regular walls of equal thickness throughout, never could have happened from such a fortuitous connexion, as the above theory supposes.

The last theory to be taken notice of is that by Col. Williams, whose conjecture is this: That two parallel walls of earth, or sand, being raised at such a distance from one another as the vitrified wall was meant to be in thickness, the fuel was put in and set on fire, and the stones (broken small on purpose) thrown in from time to time, until the wall arose to the height intended. This theory agrees pretty exactly with the circumstances observed about these vitrified walls, only it may seem somewhat extraordinary that vitrification should take place from any application of heat that could be produced in a furnace of such a simple construction. But when we remark that the stones of which they are composed are not only broken, (designedly it would appear) into small pieces, but also consist of many different kinds, argillaceous, calcareous,

reous, silicious, with vitreous spars, quartz, &c. all mixed together, and which are the very means employed at this day in smelting obdurate ores, the operation will not appear so unaccountable; and it might also have been greatly accelerated by the application of saline fluxes, such as fern, and alga-marina, that abound every where, the one on the mountains, and the other by the sea coast, and which might indeed have been employed as the very fuel used in the combustion.

The objection that has been made, that this supposes much more knowledge than can be allowed to belong to the people of such rude ages, will fall to the ground, if the fact itself be admitted, that such works really do exist; and to this fact it would be the height of incredulity not to assent, or to ascribe them to more modern times. Indeed, it is not necessary to impute their origin so remote, as to be beyond the æra of the Roman invasion, as some suppose; for that people, who generally propagated their own knowledge of the arts (of which, cementing of walls with lime was one) along with their conquests, had no opportunity of introducing any into this part of Britain, for they never had a permanent settlement here, or were ever regarded in any other light than as foes and strangers; so that there is no reason, for any thing that we know, for supposing that Fennella's Castle, for example, might not have been built in the age in which she herself lived, and perhaps it was not 20 years old when it was destroyed, in the year 994, by the partizans of Kenneth III. in revenge for the murder of that prince within its walls.

One circumstance relating to these vitrified works is perhaps little less singular than the mode of their original construction, which is, that although they are assuredly of considerable antiquity, yet they have never attracted notice till of late in the present age, from which it seems also extremely probable that many may still remain unexplored and unknown. At first it was concluded that they were confined entirely to the highlands and northern parts of the country, because it was there they chanced first to be observed; but they have since been discovered in various other places, particularly in Galloway, where there are several; and besides Fennella's Castle, in this part of the country, vitrified works are found on the hill of Finhaven, about 12 miles to the westward; at Macbeth's Castle on Dunsinnan hill, between Perth and Cupar-Angus, and on the *Laws* in the parish of Monefieth, 6 miles east of Dundee.

Geo. Robertson.

Mains of Arbuthnot,
Aug. 22d, 1804.

P. S. Having again inspected this old fortress, I am inclined to think, from the appearance of the ruins at the top, of which the annexed section is a pretty correct resemblance, that it must have consisted of double walls at the distance of 8 or 10 feet from each other. The innermost of these, indicated in the draught, by square-sided figures under the letters B B, is the vitrified wall, of which, you will along with this receive some pieces as specimens of the work.

G. R.

On

On the FOLLY *of* COMPLAINING RESPECTING *the* IMPERFECTIONS *of* HUMAN NATURE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

WHEN we contrast the situation of the human race when they first come into the world with that of the lower animals in the same situation, the generality of men may be ready to imagine that nature has paid more attention to the lower animals than to him whom she has made lord of the creation. Upon inspection, however, it will appear, that men have no right to complain of their apparently helpless condition, because whatever disadvantages may be in it, they are more than overbalanced in another way.

The human infant indeed comes into the world, as philosophers have observed, exposed to the inclemency of the season; whereas beasts in the same situation are covered with fur, birds with feathers, and fishes with scales; yet this deficiency is made up by the care which nature has implanted in the breasts of parents for their children. This care is not temporary, like that of the lower animals towards their young, but continues through life.

The Divine goodness is remarkably displayed in granting to all the inhabitants of the universe the enjoyments of which they are capable. As there is implanted in man a nobler principle than that which actuates the brutes, so it was designed that he should derive his chief happiness from intellectual enjoyments. The Divine goodness farther appears in denying to the brutes the exercise of reason, because, with such a body as they possess, this would only be a source of misery. This, Goldsmith has sufficiently illustrated in his Citizen of the World, in the case of the Elephant whom he supposes endowed with reason.

Men may be ready to complain that so many of the beasts excell them in strength, but this is a groundless complaint. The human body sufficiently answers all the ends for which man was created: and Nature, by giving him hands, which she has denied to the lower animals, has abundantly provided for his defence. The human body indeed would be a source of misery to man if he had not a mind suited to it, and this accordingly nature has granted to him. As the mind of a man in the body of a brute would be an inconsistency in nature, so it would be an equal inconsistency to suppose the body of a man with the mind of a brute. Anacreon has fully answered whatever complaints men may make on account of their weakness, in his second ode, where, after mentioning the gifts which nature has bestowed on the lower animals, he observes that she has given wisdom to man, (τοις ανδρασι φρονημα.)

Sallust has observed, "dux atque imperator vitæ mortalium animus est," and accordingly it was the mind of man which suggested to him the idea of making weapons of defence, and of surmounting all the difficulties to which he may be exposed from his bodily form. Men too have no right to complain that their body is not taller than it is, because, if this were the case, it would be necessary that that of all the other inhabitants of the earth should be larger in proportion. There is an admirable regularity in all the works of nature, and a due proportion observed in every one of them.

Men may be ready to think that there are many herbs which the earth produces which are subservient to no end,

end, and that poisonous herbs in particular can be of no use. But here the Divine goodness is displayed, because, wherever nature has produced poisonous herbs, she has provided others as an antidote against them. Those herbs too which are poisonous to man, are not so to other animals, and those which are poisonous to some animals serve as food to others, so that there is not an herb that grows which has not some use.

Men, too, may be ready to complain that nature produces more abundantly food for the lower animals than for them, and frequently without any labour on their part; whereas food for the human race cannot be raised without much labour. But here too the Divine goodness is displayed. As the brutes are capable only of bodily pleasures, so nature has granted them these more profusely than she has done to man; on the contrary, as man was created for a nobler end, so nature has given him these pleasures more sparingly, to teach him that his chief pleasure should consist in intellectual enjoyments. Where men, indeed, are found in the savage state, there is little difference between them and the brutes, so that what serves as food for the one, serves as food for the other. But whenever men emerge from barbarism, we find that a sense of their wants has suggested to them the invention of those arts that can make life comfortable; and indeed were not this the case, what a desolate wilderness would the world be! Man was never made for inactivity, and accordingly, those only who differ little from the brutes take delight in indolence.

From this, therefore, it appears how groundless the complaints of men are, and that the greatest punishment which could be inflicted on them, would be that of granting them their foolish wishes.

F.

On the INFLUENCE WOMEN *have upon* SOCIETY.

To the Editor.

SIR,

A GUARDIAN of the fair hath, ever since the days of the Spectator, been deemed an honourable, and a respectable character; and numerous have been the instructions given, by which that sex might maintain the ascendency over ours, in forming the character, polishing the manners, and refining the morals. Their influence upon the male sex, in certain circumstances, hath, in all ages, and in every stage of society, been pretty generally known; but to apply it to assist and to accelerate civilization and refinement, is of modern invention, and one of the many praises due the immortal Addison.

Like other useful means, however, certain conditions must exist before this influence can be properly appreciated, or its effects fully realized. In those countries, where strength tyrannizes over weakness, ignorance hath perverted nature; and because woman was made weak, she has been denied those powers which she really possessed, and been subjected to the cruelest subordination, mental debility, the greatest debasement, the meanest slavery; and as it is unquestionably the greatest injury the mind can suffer, so it must be inflicted by the cruelest tyranny. Where this degradation of the fairest part of the creation has taken place, little can be expected to proceed from their influence.

In order that their influence may be exerted in its full force, woman must be respectable; and that unjust

inequality between the sexes annihilated; her power, her weakness, appreciated and that weight and respectability which she naturally holds in the scale of being allotted to her. Nay, more, she must be made conscious of her own power, a perception which every age has successively concurred in endeavouring to obliterate; she must be informed that she occupies the first rank of animated existence, and that she is equal to him who, from time immemorial, has claimed an unrivalled superiority, but who has usurped that prerogative by the same right by which the elephant might,—muscular force.

It is generally believed, however, that women are in every sense of the word really what they are called, the weaker part of the species. Such an opinion evinces that we are not altogether removed from the notions attached to uncivilized society, whence this notion has most evidently originated.

In the rude uncultivated savage state, strength and agility are more immediately useful than the operations of the mind, and consequently more valued. The mental powers, upon which principally the superiority of the human being depends, will in that state be little attended to. The woman is much inferior in point of strength, and whether she possess *mind* is not inquired, as it is not needed. The natural delicacy of her constitution precludes her from participating in the toil in which the men engage during war, hunting, &c. she is confined to labour less hazardous, and less valued, but better suited to her tender frame—those of a domestic nature.

In process of time, when a change of circumstances renders ingenuity and mental exertion necessary, the women, by having been formerly employed on objects that were considered as being only of secondary importance, are thought incompetent to forward any thing of primary consideration, and on this new occasion their assistance is neither demanded nor expected. But mental exertion strengthens the mind as well as manual exercise invigorates the body, so while the men are every day acquiring mental power by having new opportunities of employing it, the women are taught to believe themselves possessed of none, and consequently prevented from making improvement.

This belief of mental imbecility has been so general, that women have been consigned to perpetual childhood. The Spectator tells us, that it was accounted pedantry, and unpoliteness, for a lady to pronounce a word properly. It is still much to be regretted, even at this enlightened period, that among the ladies, the age of womanhood, and the years of discretion, should so seldom coincide, and that whole circles of beauties, wishing also to be mothers, should be found willing to be thought unable to pronounce words containing three syllables. This most ridiculous custom must be solely imputed to their education, and to the idea which they are made to conceive of themselves. So powerful is the effect of habit, and the force of prejudice, that although no one age has passed without, at least, some solitary individual of the female world having given what might be deemed sufficient evidence in her sex's favour, yet the greater part of mankind have been more willing that such evidence should be attributed to some supernatural power, to imposture, magic, chance, any thing rather than it should be referred to the most natural cause—the power of intellect.

It is certainly a great inconsistency in reasoning, to grant that the fair are possessed of feelings more acute, keener sensations, and ideas more refined than the other sex; and nevertheless deny them an equality, when rather a superiority

periority of intellectual power might be inferred; and more especially when it is recollected, that if finer feelings, and an apprehension more acute do not constitute a superiority of intellect, they at least evince an object highly capable of cultivation. But it is confessed, that acuteness of perception, in a great measure, depends upon the animal organization; and the present enlightened philosophy recognizes in the constitution and the formation of the human frame, independent of education, the principle of genius.

If therefore, men wish their female companions to be more suited to them, and capable of training the infant mind with more success, and certainty to knowledge and virtue, they should treat women as if they thought them rational and intelligent beings, as this is the most effectual method of making them such.

On the DERIVATION *of the* WORD HAM-SOKEN.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT must be well known to those of your readers who have inquired into the original meaning and derivation of the old Scotch words, particularly those of the law, that much difficulty and obscurity attends such inquiries. *Ham-soken*, or *Haim suken*, *the crime of entering a man's house without his invitation, and of there assaulting him*, is a term concerning the etymology of which much doubt and controversy has arisen. Sibbald, in his glossary, under the word, thinks it is derived from the Teutonic, *heym-socken*, invadere violenter alicujus domum, from *heym* domus, and *soecken* persequi. He adds, "this seems also to have been the original signification of the English term, *ham-soken*, since the word *hamfare* was very commonly used in the same sense, and doubtless was formed from the Saxon, *faran*, *ire*, *proficisci*, quasi, *home-going*. It may be added, if *hamsoken* be not properly and originally a *crime*, but as Spelman would have it, *the privilege or freedom of a man's own house*, the meaning of an expression in ancient English charters, "ut quietus sit de hamsoca," is doubtful.

Mr Sibbald, under the word *saikless*, *sackless*, guiltless, is inclined to the opinion, that the latter part of the term, haim-suken, may be connected with the islandic *saka* lædere. If Mr Sibbald had had it in his power to have consulted "Olai Vereli index Linguæ Veteris Suythoscandicæ," (which from the extreme rare occurrence of the book in this country, and if I mistake not from his own acknowledgment, it is more probable he had not, than that he was negligent in examining it,) he would have found this latter conjecture fully confirmed, and the criminal sense of the term haim-sucken put beyond a doubt, notwithstanding Spelman's opinion.

In Verelius we find, "*hemsokn*, idem quod *hem gaang*,"—"*hemgang*, oppugnatio, vel invasio domus alterius," "*sokn*, *adsokn*, insultus, invasio hostilis." "*Saka*, nocere, vulnerare, damnum inferre," *sakmenn*, rei, exules, latrones;"—all of which words go to confirm the *criminal* sense of the term. It may be further remarked, that the derivation of the latter part of the word from *soecken* persequi, by no means coincides with the Scotch meaning of the compound, which certainly includes violence, and not merely *home-going*.

Even in the English law, it seems

to

to have meant more than Spelman ascribes to it, as appears from the following passage from the laws of Henry I quoted by Lye in his "Dictionarum Saxonico et Gothico Latinum," *in voce*, ham-sockn. "*Ham-secna* est, si quis alium, in sua vel alterius domo, cum *harardo*, (i. e. caterva militari) assailiaverit, vel persequatur, ut portam vel domum sagittet vel lapidet, vel colpum ostensibilem undecunque faciat. *Hamsecna* est vel *hamfare*, si quis præmeditate ad domum eat, ubi suum hostem esse scit, et ibi eum invadat. Si die vel nocte hoc faciat, et qui aliquem in molendinum vel ovile fugientem prosequitur, *hamsecna* judicatur. Si, in curia vel domo seditione orta, bellum etiam subsequatur, et quivis alium fugientem in aliam domum infuget, si ibi duo tecta sunt, *hamsecna* reputetur." May not the English word, "*to sack*," to plunder, be derived from the Icelandic, *saka?* this derivation seems more probable than those commonly given. *X.*

French Criticism *on the* Tragedy *of* Douglas.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN looking over some volumes of the "Journal Encyclopedique," I found in the 3d part of the third volume, for the year 1757, an analysis and criticism of the Tragedy of Douglas; as it may be a matter of curiosity to some of your readers to see the opinion of a French critic on a play so generally and highly celebrated, I have sent you the substance of their *critique*.

After having given a very full and particular account of the plot and incidents, the critic proceeds thus: This tragedy appears to us to be composed entirely in the French taste; it is better managed than most of the English tragedies are. Although there are in it many romantic adventures, yet these adventures are natural, well conducted, closely connected, and very interesting; besides, it contains the history of an age, in which the incursions of the Danes, and the exploits of chivalry, give probability to events the most extraordinary. Probability depends entirely on the idea which we form of the age and country in which the adventures are supposed to have happened.

It is easy to discover in this play, that the author has studied with great care and attention the works of Voltaire. The Tragedy of Meropé has especially served for the model of Douglas. In following such a master, one may promise one's self success, without having one's glory diminished. Many parts of Douglas have received great praise on account of the beauty of their style: the soliloquy of Glenalvon in the first act, where his rejected love suggests to him the assassination of Randolph, in order that he may obtain possession of his fortune and lady, possesses peculiar merit. The scene, too, in which Lady Randolph makes herself known to young Norval, appears to us very beautiful; but a translation would not give half the force of the original poetry.

In the body of the criticism they give a translation of the soliloquy of Glenalvon, which they praise so much; part of this translation I shall transcribe, that your readers may judge of the comparative force and beauty of the French and English languages.

"Vous, furies infernales, si vous
"avez quelque chose de plus affreux
"que l'amour, l'ambition, & la ven-
"geance;

" geance; sortez des enfers à ma
" voix, venez remplir mon cœur de
" vos feux & de votre implacable
" courroux; mais non, je n'ai pas
" besoin de vous, ma fureur me ser-
" vira mieux. J'entrevois un projet
" digne de moi, oui je le suivrai jus-
" qu'à son entiere exécution: le
" hazard & le destin sont des mots.
" La perseverance dans ses projets,
" voilá le destin de l'homme. Sai-
" sissons ce dessein qui s'éleve dans
" mon esprit comme la lune ensan-
" glantée se leve dans l'Orient der-
" riere des nuages épais, qui portent
" dans leurs flancs la foudre & les
" éclairs, &c." *A.*

Sept. 14. 1804.

Celestial Phenomena *for* October 1804.

Monday, October 1st.

ABOUT 47 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction with each other on the eastern side of his disc, and, what is very remarkable and uncommon, the *first* and *fourth* satellites are in conjunction at the very same time on the western side of his disc.

Tuesday, October 2d.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction a little before six o'clock in the evening, on the western side of his disc. The *fourth* satellite is situated on the same side, at a greater distance, and the *first* on the other side of the planet.

Wednesday, October 3d.

About six o'clock in the evening, all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the right hand of his disc in the same order as they lie in the system; the first being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Thursday, October 4th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left hand of his disc about six o'clock in the evening. The third and fourth are situated on the other side of the planet, the fourth being at the greatest distance.

Sunday, October 7th.

The planet Venus is at present situated in longitude $4^s..27^o..50'..49''$ and in $1^o..23'$ of south latitude. Her declination is $10^o..56'$ north, and she comes to the meridian about nine o'clock in the morning.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun, about 7 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day the Moon will be in conjunction with Antares, or *α Scorpionis*, a star of the first magnitude.

On the same day, about 6 o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The fourth is placed on the same side at a greater distance, and the third on the other side of the planet.

Wednesday, October 10th.

The Georgium Sidus will be in conjunction with the Sun about 59 minutes after three o'clock in the afternoon. The longitude of both will be $6^s..17^o..8'..7''$, the latitude of the Georgium Sidus, 36′ north, and his declination $6^o..11'$ south.

Saturday, October 13th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *ε Leonis*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in the fore leg of the Lion, in longitude $5^s..3^o..39'..49''$, and latitude, $8'..29''$ north. The latitude of Venus being $42^o..49'$ south, the nearest approach of their centers at the time of conjunction will be $51'..18''$, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Sunday

Sunday, October 14th.

The planet VENUS will arrive at her greatest elongation from the Sun. As she is then the morning star, she will have a very brilliant appearance before sun-rise.

Monday, October 15th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude $6^s..7^o..40'..23''$.

Friday, October 19th.

The planet MARS is situated in longitude $4^s..1^o..5'..4''$, and in latitude $1^o..14''$ north. His declination is $21^o.\ 7'..51''$ north, and the time of his southing, $6^h..29'$ in the morning.

Sunday, October 21st.

About four o'clock in the morning, the moon will eclipse several stars of the constellation *Pleiades*. The brightest of these, viz. *η Pleiadum*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in longitude $1^s..27^o..16'..8''$. and latitude $4^o..1'..36''$ north, will immerge into the eastern, or enlightened limb of the moon, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time it is placed about $1'..24''$ to the south of the moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of $1^h..7\frac{1}{2}'$, it will emerge from behind the obscure limb of the moon at $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, when it is situated about $1'..18''$ to the north of the moon's center. The Moon's horizontal semi-diameter is then $16'..37''$, and her horizontal parallax, $61'..2''$.

On the same day, the planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with *α Libræ*, a star of the second magnitude, situated in the southern scale of the balance, in longitude $7^s..12^o..21'..53''$. The latitude of Jupiter being $54'..39''$ north, and that of *α Libræ* $21'.\ 48''$ north; the nearest approach of their centers will be $32'..53''$, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Monday, October 22d.

The Moon will eclipse 125 *Tauri*, a star of the fifth magnitude, situated in longitude $2^s..22^o..43'..48''$. It will immerge into the eastern, or enlightened limb of the moon, at 50 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, when it is placed $15\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the north of the moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 15 minutes, it will emerge from behind the western, or obscure limb of the moon, at 5 minutes after 8 o'clock, when it will be placed about $15\frac{1}{2}$ minutes north of the Moon's center.

Tuesday, October 23d.

The Sun will enter the sign Scorpio at 35 minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, October 29th.

The planet *Mars* will arrive at his quadrature with the Sun at 47 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning, as the difference of their longitude will be three signs,

Murrayfield, 7
Sept. 17. 1804. § *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A LARGE public fund is now raising by the managers of the Royal Institution, to be applied under the direction of mineralogists and chemists, for the formation of a scientific collection of minerals, on such a scale as to include all the latest discoveries;—for the arrangement of the collection in such a manner, as to exhibit all the interesting series of mineralogical facts;—and for the establishment of an assay office, to be exclusively employed for the advancement of mineralogy and metallurgy.

The celebrated traveller Humboldt, who was reported to have died at Acapulco of the yellow fever, has lately

lately arrived at Bourdeaux, with thirty boxes of different articles, illustrative of the natural history of the countries through which he travelled.

A considerable MS. fragment of the Clytemnestra of Sophocles, has been discovered in the library of Augsburg, by PROFESSOR MATHÆI.

Count Thadæus Czacki, and Colonel Molski, were employed by the *friends to the sciences at Warsaw*, in collecting information respecting the celebrated Copernicus, for the use of M. Sniadecki, who is making researches concerning the life and writings of that illustrious astronomer. They visited the place where he resided, and found some of his letters on private affairs. None of his works, or MSS. however, could be found. They heard, indeed, that a work of his on the establishment of the mint, (to an office in which he was appointed like Newton,) is lying somewhere in a town in West Prussia. The scientific tourists at last visited his tomb, on which spheres were cut out in relief, and having raised up the stone, and removed every incumbrance, they found the mouldering bones of the philosopher, and distributed them among such of their countrymen as set a proper value upon such precious fragments.

An uncommon ore, which is found only in Cornwall, and is unknown to foreign mineralogists, has been analysed by Mr Hatchet. It has hitherto been regarded as an ore of antimony, but appears to be a triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper. Its specific gravity is 5766 at 65° of Fahrenheit; and 100 parts of the mineral contained sulphur 17; antimony, 24.23; lead, 42.62; iron, 1.20; copper, 12.80; with a loss of 2.15 parts. In some of the experiments, Mr Hatchet obtained a small portion of zinc, but he found that it proceeded from some blende which was imperceptibly mixed in some of the specimens which he first examined.

A compound electrical instrument has been invented by MR WILSON, London, which may be used as a condenser, as a single and double multiplier, and as a doubler of electricity. It is regarded as a considerable improvement on Cavallo's multiplier of electricity, described in his treatise on electricity, v. 3. A description and drawing of this instrument may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 33. p. 19.

In our Magazine for April last, we laid before our readers a short account of M. BEAUPOIL's experiments on *Cantharides*. According to that chemist, its physiological properties may be thus enumerated. 1. Unprepared cantharides generally produce disagreeable effects when taken internally, and these effects seem to indicate that the parts touched by the cantharides, have a tendency to be disorganized. 2. The aqueous extract taken in smaller doses than the insects themselves produces nearly the same effects, and its action on the urinary passages is very marked. 3. The black matter is less active than the extract, and very rarely kills the animal to which it is given. 4. The green matter given internally does not seem to have deleterious qualities. 5. The yellow matter does not seem to be more active than the green matter. 6. The extract, the yellow matter, and the black matter, applied separately to the surface of the body, occasioned vesication in nearly the same space of time. 7. The green matter does not act when alone, but its action is speedily manifested when it is divided by wax, and by that means receives the consistence of a cerate.

In our Memoir for July last, we mentioned an invention by Messrs Harman and Dearn, for filtering water by means of sand, by which the inconveniences of the filtering stone

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were obviated. A more ingenious filtering machine has been invented by Professor Parrot of Paris, which is more simple and useful than that of Messrs Harman and Dearn. It consists of an inverted syphon, about eighteen inches long, two inches thick, and four broad, into the longer end of which the water is introduced, and which (after being purified by the sand with which the syphon is nearly filled,) runs out of the shorter leg of the syphon. From the curvature of the machine, therefore, the water is purified both by descent and ascent. An woollen bag, open at the top, and reaching to the sand, is attached to the longer leg, or top of the syphon, and by collecting the coarsest impurities before the water reaches the sand, prevents it from becoming foul for a longer time. In large machines, a water-tight trap door is made at the bottom of the syphon, in order to remove the sand when it is overcharged with impurities. The top of the syphon into which the water is introduced, should, in a machine eighteen inches long, be about two or three inches above the level of the shorter leg from which the water is received in a purified state.

A blow-pipe acting by the pressure of water has been invented by the Abbé Melograni of Naples. A drawing and description of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 33. p. 25.

It appears from the *Connoissance des Temps*, an. 12. p. 217. that the refraction assumed does not make the observation of the summer and winter solstice of the years 7, 8, and 9, to coincide so exactly, as to give to the ecliptic that obliquity which it ought to have: on this account, it is evident, that a difference of eight seconds found in the result of the calculations, not of one or two, but of all the observations made on different days of different years, must arise from some cause or other. For a satisfactory explanation of this subject, the Academy of Sciences at Turin, has offered a prize of 600 francs. The papers to be written in Latin, French, or Italian, and transmitted before the 20th December 1804.

Murrayfield, } *Sept.* 17. 1804. } D. B.

Extracts.

Account *of the* Bull-Feasts *in* Spain.

I Cannot but conceive it an egregious error in those travellers, who have attributed bull feasts, or amphitheatrical entertainments in Spain to the Moors, and stiled them the barbarous relict of their customs. It was not till long after the Christian aera, that Gibraltar was first conquered by Tarick, the famous leader of the African adventurers: but this practice can be traced to epochs long before that period from which we now date; of consequence, if it is an exotic custom, they must owe its origin to the conquest of the Romans, or the imitation of their European neighbours. It cannot be denied that the Spaniards retain to this day many remains of Moorish customs and manners; and it would, perhaps, be more to their credit, if they retained more; for if

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we may judge from the monuments the latter have left behind them, they possessed the most valuable ideas of architecture, tilling, draining, watering, and laying out grounds; which once made the now rude plains of Grenada a perfect garden, and beautified them beyond our most romantic ideas of an elysium; but amidst all their splendour and dreams of dear-bought happiness, amidst the gaities of a Bobadil's reign, they did not practise fighting bulls; for their entertainments consisted of hunting, feasts of the sword, club and lance, wrestling, &c. at which their jealous dispositions did not suffer their women often to be present, the very soul of the exercise under our consideration; nor is it the theme of any of the Spanish writers of romance, who have handed down to us their customs. The many remains of Roman architecture in Spain, the circular and oval forms of places, built for exhibitions of this kind, together with the cells, vomitoria, podia seats, and other yet visible ruins, evince to us, that those conquerors of what they called the *Provincia Cuniculoris*, not only spread the glory of their arms amongst this newly subjugated people, but celebrated their victories by triumphal arches, and those public exhibitions, which were common amongst themselves. Few Roman historians have mentioned the amphitheatrical games; and the early annals of the church are filled with the mention of victims, that were exposed both to the contumely of the mob, and the assaults of the lion and the tiger, whilst their liberty and pardon were the rewards of their courage. This was a favourite punishment for their criminals, and at once evinces to us, that these masters of the world, of learning and renown, had only advanced a few removes beyond barbarism. Legislation afterwards altered this practice, and the combatants were either hired, or served as volunteers. We are then only at a loss how to account for bulls being pitched upon as the tortured object of this practice, which is easily done, when we consider the difficulty and expence of obtaining the lion* and the tiger alive, particularly after the Moorish conquest, when the Spaniards had only a partial access to the shores of Africa, and when they had such ferocious beasts on their own plains, which would afford nearly an equal display of courage without that excess of danger.

In tracing this practice, for the information of my readers, I shall be explicit and correct. Formerly the most valiant captains of the Lustianian bands entered the lists in this ferocious combat. After conquering the Saracen, a Gonsalvo, a Lara, wielded the spear and sword against the dart-enraged bull; their recompence was the smile of approbation from their favourite one. The greatest merit in her eyes was courage, and the greatest bond in love was the contempt of danger. Arrayed in the scarf their mistresses had embroidered, it was their pride to shew their familiarity with scenes of peril, and the lengths to which they would go for objects incomparably more deserving. This spirit was fostered by their generals; it made their hearts martial, and counteracted the inert languor and inactivity of the camp. Not such the present champions: their pristine nobleness is fled; they are

* The lion and tiger, to this day, form part of the tribute of the dependent beys in Africa: and the bagnios and slave prisons are peopled with these savage rangers of the wild, but only for shew; and, to the shocking torture of every feeling of humanity, they are made the inmates of the wretched and equally fettered slave, who is often destined to be their keeper.

are hirelings, and the traits of their courage are ferocious and butcher-like.

The days chosen for this sport are generally the anniversaries of some saints, with which the calendar is filled; but in the great cities, during the season, it may be seen three times a week. No sooner is the day fixed on for this exhibition, than the news is eagerly spread, and electrifies every class with joy. The topic becomes general, every countenance exults in the glad tidings, and old and young equally joyous, anticipate the scene. From all parts they crowd to the spot; neither distance nor penury withholds them, and if government and the police of the individual cities had not fixed restrictions to these games, the fields would remain untilled and the grapes ungathered.

The bulls intended for the day's sport are brought into the city in the night, when the streets are empty, by means of a tame ox or a cow, which serve as decoys. They are pent up in separate cells, so small that they have not room to turn, and with their heads to the arena. They are here goaded, and rendered furious, by every artificial means.

Already is the amphitheatre crowded by an immense concourse, impatient for the signal to begin. Perhaps not a sight in nature is equal to this of the thronged spectators, cloathed in all the gaities and luxuries of dress, filling the progressively rising seats, and almost frantic with pleasure. The eye, enraptured, measures its favourite circle, rows on rows at once swell the grateful focus, and pleased, the visual orb, indulges in the scene. The men are clothed in their short cut jackets, loaded with innumerable rows of buttons *a la majo*: with broad brimmed hats, or small high velvet caps; their hair confined and within a silken net, cloaks of black or scarlet, half envelope their shoulders. The women, whose general street attire is black, now appear decked in all the shewy contrast of colours, gay bunches of ribbons ornament their jet-black hair; the richest mantles flow down their comely waists, over a short-fringed petticoat; and at once give to view forms the most divine; without hiding those soul-enlivening eyes and animated countenances, which allure, enrapture, and command. Costly fans produce an artificially cool atmosphere, and with great *legerete de main*, serve to salute their distant friends. Refreshing drinks and cakes of every kind are handed about by their attendants; hand-bills announce the particulars of the entertainment, and the different coloured ribbons that are affixed to the bulls' manes, to denote their race, progeny, and from whence brought. A gay display of flags wave on the tops of the battlements; and when at war with any nation, they fix their's, reversed, in the most conspicuous place. The shouts of the gay multitude, and the swift-winged rockets, that break high in air, announce the approach of the hour, generally four in the afternoon. The signal trumpet sounds; a company of soldiers, with a lively band of music, enters at the gates, and after forming into a line, clears the arena of its numbers. One of them is then placed at each of the little recesses, made at small distances in the inner palisado, and sufficient to admit the body of the combatants, for whose safety they are intended.

The governor next appears, and the ministers of police are seated nearly over the place where the bulls are confined. Two trumpeters stand behind them, and under their direction the feast is conducted. Every thing in readiness, four champions in different-coloured dresses enter the arena on horseback, their legs and thighs are cased in tough leather, in their

their right hands they bear a long ashen lance, tipped with a small piece of iron, and with their left dexterously manage their steeds. They prance gaily along the circle, make their devoirs to the governor, presidents of the feast, and their individual patrons and protectors. They then range themselves according to their merit opposite the first cell, from which the bull is expected to issue; but on the left, as the animal from instinct makes his attack on that side. A trumpet again sounds, a trap door is raised, and forth rushes the bellowing monster, astonished, enraged, and frantic, from hunger and frequent goadings. With impetuous onset he rushes on the prepared horseman, who with his lance repels him to the right or left of his horse. The second champion then follows, invites him to combat, and receives him in the same way. The greatest strength and dexterity are evinced in these frequent onsets, but it often happens that the greater furious strength of the horned *enragé* overturns both horse and rider, and lays both promiscuously in the dust. Both then often share the frantic revenge the of animal, and are promiscuously torn with his horns, notwithstanding the efforts of the others to get him away and divert him on another side.

He often buries his towering antlers in the bodies of both, throws their shattered limbs in the air, and strews them on the area. More frequently the rider escapes by the recesses in the palisado, and returns remounted with fresh courage to provoke battle. It is not unusual for one bull to kill several horses, but these animals, particularly in Andalusia, are so noble, that with their entrails dragging on the ground they face the tortured beast, and by their neighing and snorting, seem to enjoy the sport, although not trained to it. Should they prove refractory, the riders cover their eyes with a handkerchief that they may be unconscious of their danger, though such is the courage and noble spirit of this domestic animal, that this is seldom necessary: but it is grating to every feeling of humanity, that the end of this first of beasts should be thus perverted by practices so cruel.

After a round of feats of this kind equally horrid and disgusting, the trumpet again sounds, and the horsemen retire. The foot combatants then come forth, gaily dressed, and each bearing a pair of darts in his hands. With these they provoke the furious animal to battle, and when he puts down his head in an attitude to tear them with his horns, they dexterously stick the barbed darts behind his neck, and evade his horns by slipping aside. These *chulitos a pie* croud around him, wound him by incessant darts, and when he goes near the seats he receives showers of small ones from the people. In the tops of these darts, gaily ornamented with coloured paper, fireworks are fixed, which when the match burns down, explode with frequent crackings. He stands with an aspect of rage and terror. His flaming eyes dart around the circle, he seeks objects to sate his rage; they evade him, the place resounds with horrid bellowings, streams of red froth issue from his mouth and nostrils, he paws the blood-stained ground, and in vain shakes his sides and neck to dislodge the galling load. Furious from rage and pain, he bounds across the arena, attempts to climb the pallisado and wreak his revenge on every opposing object. Frequently he catches them on his horns, but generally from their great agility they escape, and he only bears away in triumph part of the red garment with which he had been provoked and deceived. I have seen one of these combatants hard pressed by the enraged bull, and apparently without means to escape He was

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pent close to the palisado, and no recess at hand. Already had the furious beast stooped to tear him to pieces, and the terrified spectators imagined him horribly mangled on his horns. The active combatant, undismayed, and with unexampled presence of mind, put his foot on the forehead of the bull, with one leap was out of danger, and lighting behind the furious animal, seemed to laugh at his unavailing efforts to catch him, he skipped gaily and unhurt away. He then walked round the circle with his hat in his hand, money from all sides was showered down to him from the pleased spectators, and his patrons, who always requite an extraordinary display of agility by a collective reward. Formerly a favourite flower from the breast of the fair, or a bunch of ribbons, was thrown down to the victorious champion, and he was happy in that return for the exertion of his courage and agility. When every means of harassing the animal has been exhausted, the trumpet again is blown, the footmen leave the arena, and a single champion steps forth. In his right hand he bears a double-edged Toledo, and on his left arm a red cloak. After making his obeisance to the spectators, he provokes the bull by holding to him the red garment, and after several evasions of his horns he prepares for the last and most-noted exertion of skill in this way. He places himself in a firm position before him, holds his sword obliquely, on which the maddening beast rushes with such impetuosity as to bury it to the hilt. Already the staggering bull bellows with agonizing pain, streams of black gore burst from the wound and mouth, his haggard looks proclaim his tortured state; the dreadful steel entering at the collar bone has searched the source of life, his feeble limbs deny support, he sinks and struggles in the dust. Incessant peals of applause re-echo through the vast circle, and frantic acclamations, such as resounded at the Olympic games of the Greeks, or the gladiatorial scenes of the Romans. The most lively and animated music joins the loud sound, but is nearly drowned by the plaudits of the mob. Three mules yoked together, and ornamented with gay streamers, drag the mangled and bloody carcase from the arena, and every preparation is made for a repetition of the same sport, which only varies according to the courage of the men, and the fury of the bull.

Ten or sixteen are often killed in an evening, and the amusement from neither its sameness nor disgusting scenes appears to tire. As many horses often fall, and men are frequently killed or maimed. Romero was the most famous *matador* the Spaniards ever had, and his end was shocking. The meat is exposed for sale, but bought only by the common people. The scene is often varied by the fighting of two horses, which is indeed grand, and though horrid, has something in it noble and fierce. They sometimes let loose the wild boar, the stag, and other animals, to fight dogs, and if a bull will not face the combatants, dogs are let loose upon him, which becomes quite an English bull-bait. The last bull is *embolado*, or his horns are tipped with wood; the common people all rush out, cling to the horns and tail, and wrestle with him in bodies. The entertainment is often closed with fire-works, and the interval is agreeably filled up by all the men striking their flints and steels which they always carry, and which give a most curious gleam around. Part of the funds arising from these entertainments belongs to the hospitals of St John of God, the other pays the expences. The amphitheatre in Cadiz is of wood, holds ten or twelve thousand people, and belongs to the city. It is rented to a company under

der great restrictions, but this cannot hinder frequent impositions on the public. Those in Madrid, Seville, and Grenada, are of stone, and of royal foundation. In the smaller cities where they have none, they use the market squares, but on a very paltry scale. Indians from South America often display their feats with a leathern thong, with which they dexterously entangle the bull and throw him on his back, when they mount, and by their dexterity render vain the exertions of the animal to shake off the unusual load. Many gypsies are amongst the foot combatants. Their pay is from ten to sixty dollars an afternoon, according to merit. That side of the amphitheatre on which the afternoon sun beats, is only half price. There is a small difference in the several cities, but in all, these are the leading traits.

To foreigners, accustomed to see the dexterous feats of equestrian riders, such diversions appear uninteresting and barbarous, and from the continual danger to which the riders and the horses are exposed, the feeling mind can derive no satisfaction. Even in this age of refined philosophy, man seems to be glad to multiply means for the extinction of his own species, which, from the brute creation, he might learn to husband. This familiarity with scenes of blood darkens the traits of the national character; and were a revolution to agitate the people, it would possibly be more sanguine than we have yet witnessed. Government has often wished to abolish this practice; but in vain; it is so generally relished. It is astonishing that the Spanish ladies enjoy this sport, so savagely monotonous. Possessed of susceptibility and the finest feelings in nature, with every sense in unison with delicacy and sentiment, one would imagine they would fly it as a bane still do they frequent it; a contradiction, which neither the moralist, nor the keen observer can reconcile or combine.

Account *of the* Jumpers.

(From Bingley's North Wales.)

WHILST I was at Caernarvon, I was induced from motives of curiosity, more than once to attend the chapel of a singular branch of calvinistical methodists, who from certain enthusiastical extravagancies which they exhibit in their religious meetings, are denominated *Jumpers*. Their service here is in the Welsh language, and, as among other methodists, commences and concludes with a prayer. It is not till the last hymn is sung that any uncommon symptoms are exhibited. The tune consists only of a single strain, and the hymn having but one verse, this verse is, in consequence, repeated over and over, sometimes for half an hour, and sometimes, if their spirit of enthusiasm is much excited, for upwards of an hour. With this begin their motions. It is sung once or twice over without any apparent effect. The first motion to be observed is that of the upper parts of their body from right to left. They then raise their hands, and often strike one hand violently against the other. Such is the effect produced even on strangers, that I confess whenever I have been among them at these times, my intellects became greatly confused; the noise of their groaning and singing, or oftentimes rather bellowing, the clapping of their hands, the beating of their feet against

against the ground, the excessive heat of the place, and the various motions on all sides of me, almost stupified my senses. The less enthusiastic move off soon after the hymn is begun: among these, every time I attended them, I observed the preacher to make one; he always threw a silk handkerchief over his head, and descending from the pulpit, left his congregation to jump by themselves. At intervals the word "*gogoniant*" (praise or glory!) is frequently to be heard. The conclusion of this extravagance, which bears much more the appearance of heathen orgies, than of the rational spirit of Christian devotion, has been described by one of their own countrymen with more justice than I am able to give to it. "The phrensy (he says) so far spreads, that to any observation made to them, they seem altogether insensible. Men and women indiscriminately, cry and laugh, jump and sing, with the wildest extravagance imaginable. That their dress becomes deranged, or the hair dishevelled, is no longer an object of attention. And their raptures continue, till, spent with fatigue of mind and body, the women are frequently carried out in a state of apparent insensibility. In these scenes, indeed the youthful part of the congregation are principally concerned, the more elderly generally contenting themselves in admiring, with devout gratitude, what they deem the operations of the Spirit." Their exertions on these occasions are so violent, that were they often repeated in the week, the health of the people must be materially affected. When they leave the place, they often seem so much exhausted, as scarcely to be able to support the weight of their bodies; and the hardest labour they could be employed in would not so much waste the animal spirits, or weary their limbs, as an hour spent in this religious frenzy.

Besides these common meetings, they have their general assemblies, which are held twice or thrice in the year at Caernarvon, Pwllheli, and Bala, in rotation. At the latter meetings they sometimes assemble so many as five or six thousand people, who come from all parts of the adjacent country to hear the popular preachers. The general meeting at Caernarvon is holden in the open air, upon the green near the castle. Here, not contented with their enthusiastic extravagancies on the spot, many of the country people have been known to continue them for three or four miles of their road home.

Excursion *from* Caernarvon *to the* Summit *of* Snowdon.

(*From the Same.*)

THE distance of the summit of Snowdon from Caernarvon is somewhat more than ten miles; and from Dolbadarn castle, in the vale of Llanberis, the ascent is so gradual, that a person, mounted on a little Welsh poney, may ride up very nearly to the top.

From Dolbadarn castle the traveller must go, by the waterfall, Caunant Mawr, to Cwm Brwynog, *The rushy Hollow*. He must proceed up this vale, and then along the ridge immediately over the vale of Llanberis till he comes within sight of a black, and almost perpendicular rock, with a small lake at its foot, called Clogwyn du'r Arddu, *The Black Precipice*. This he is to leave about a quarter of a mile on his right, and then ascending a steep called Llechwedd y Rè, *The Rapid Descent*, he must direct his course south-west to the well, (a place sufficiently known to

to the guides,) from whence he will find it about a mile to the highest peak of the mountain.

In my first journey I went from the castle to Cwm Brwynog, but instead of following the above route, I wandered to *Clogwyn du'r Arddu*, to search that rock for some plants which Lhwyd and Ray have described as growing there. The Reverend Mr Williams accompanied me, and he started the wild idea of attempting to climb up the precipice. I was too eager in my pursuit to object to the adventure, and we began our laborious task without once reflecting on the dangers that might attend it. For a little while we got on without much difficulty, but we were soon obliged to have recourse both to our hands and knees, in clambering from one crag to another. Every step now required the utmost caution, and it was necessary to try that every stone was firm in its place before the weight of the body was trusted upon it. I had once lain hold of a piece of the rock, and was in the act of raising myself upon it, when it loosened from its bed, and I should have been precipitated headlong, had I not in a moment snatched hold of a tuft of rushes, and saved myself. When we had ascended somewhat more than half way, there seemed no chance of our being able to proceed much farther, on account of the increasing size of the masses of rock above us. We rested a moment from our labour to consider what was to be done. The danger of again descending was much too great, for us to think of attempting it, unless we found it absolutely impossible to proceed. On looking down, the precipice, for at least three hundred feet, seemed almost perpendicular. We were eager in our botanical pursuit, and extremely desirous to be at the top, but I believe it was the prospect downwards that determined us to brave every difficulty. It happened fortunately that the steep immediately above us was the only one that presented any material danger. Mr Williams having on a pair of strong shoes with nails in them, which would hold their footing better than mine, requested to make the first attempt, and after some difficulty he succeeded. We had along with us a small basket to contain our provisions, and hold the roots of such plants as we wished to transfer to his garden; this he carried behind him by means of a leathern belt fastened round his waist. When, therefore, he had fixed himself securely to a part of the rock, he took off his belt, and holding firmly by one end, gave the other to me: I laid hold, and, with a little aid from the stones, fairly pulled myself up by it. After this we got on pretty well, and in about an hour and a quarter from the commencement of our labour, found ourselves on the brow of this dreadful precipice, and in possession of all the plants we expected to find.

It would be difficult to describe my sensations, when my companion pointed out to me the summit of Snowdon at the distance of only about a mile and a half from us, and, from its great elevation, appearing scarcely more than half a mile. The sight was so unexpectedly pleasant, that I proceeded from hence to the summit with considerably greater alacrity than I should have done had we encountered no dangers, or experienced no interruptions. Thus situated, the well-known story of the Pedlar immediately recurred to me, and if he had found relief from the wearisome burthen of his pack by throwing from it the additional weight of a large stone that he had attached to it for the purpose, so I, after the labour of clambering the steep of Clogwyn du'r Arddu, found ascending to the summit of Snowdon perfectly easy. Had I gone along the regular track, I have not a doubt

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but I should have *fancied* myself much more wearied than I now really felt.

The perpendicular height of this mountain, according to late admeasurements, is 1190 yards (somewhat less than three quarters of a mile) from the level of the sea. It rises to a mere point, its summit not being more than three or four yards in diameter.

The view from the summit I found beyond my expectation extensive. From this point the eye is able to trace, on a clear day, part of the coast, with the hills of Scotland; the high mountains of Ingleborough and Penygent in Yorkshire; beyond these the mountains of Westmorland and Cumberland; and, on this side, some of the hills of Lancashire. When the atmosphere is very transparent, even part of the county of Wicklow, and the whole of the isle of Man, become visible. The immediately surrounding mountains of Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire all seem directly under the eye, and the highest of the whole appear from this station much lower than Snowdon. Many of the vales were exposed to the view, which, by their verdure, relieved the eye from the dreary scene of barren rocks. The numerous pools visible from hence, betwixt thirty and forty, lend also a varied character to the prospect. The mountain itself, from the summit, seems as it were propped by five immense rocks as buttresses. These are *Crib y Ddistil*, and *Crib Coch*, between Llanberis and Capel Curig; *Lliewedd* towards Nan Hwynan; *Clawdd Coch* towards Beddgelert; and *Lleheg*, the mountain which forms the south side of the vale of Llanberis, towards Dolbadarn.

The Summit of Snowdon is so frequently enveloped in clouds and mist, that, except when the weather is perfectly fine and settled, the traveller through this country will find it somewhat difficult to have a day sufficiently clear to permit him to ascend the mountain. When the wind blows from the west it is almost always completely covered: and at other times, even when the state of the weather seems favourable, it will often become suddenly enveloped, and will remain in that state for hours. Most persons, however, agree that the prospects are the more interesting, as they are more varied, when the clouds just cover the summit. The following description of the scenery from Snowdon when the mountain is in this state, is perfectly accurate:—

Now high and swift flits the thin rack along
Skirted with rainbow dies, now deep below
(While the fierce sun strikes the illumin'd top)
Slow sails the gloomy storm, and all beneath
By vaporous exhalation hid, lies lost
In darkness; save at once where drifted mists
Cut by strong gusts of eddying winds, expose
The transitory scenes.
Now swift on either side the gather'd clouds,
As by a sudden touch of magic, wide
Recede, and the fair face of heaven and earth
Appears. Amid the vast horizon's stretch,
In restless gaze the eye of wonder darts
O'er the expanse; mountains on mountains piled,
And winding bays, and promontories huge,
Lakes and meandering rivers, from their source
Traced to the distant ocean.

Loss *of the* Abermenai Ferry-Boat.

(From the same.)

THE unaffected narrative of this melancholy event I received from Mr Williams himself, and his story is too interesting and too simple to be related in any other than nearly his own words:

"The Abermenai ferry-boat usually leaves Caernarvon on the return of the tide, but the 5th of Dec. (1785) being the fair-day, and there being much difficulty, on that account, in collecting the passengers, the boat did not leave Caernarvon that evening till near four o'clock, though it was low water at five, and the wind, which blew strong from south-east, was right upon our larboard bow. It was necessary that the boat should be kept in pretty close to the Caernaervonshire side, not only that we might have the benefit of the channel which runs near the shore, but also that we might be sheltered from this wind, which blew directly towards two sand banks, at that time divided by a channel called Traethau Gwylltion, or, *The shifting Sands*. These lay somewhat more than halfway betwixt the Caernarvonshire and the Anglesea Coasts. It was not long before I perceived that the boat was not kept sufficiently in the channel, and I immediately communicated to a friend * my apprehensions that we were approaching too near the bank. He agreed in my opinion, and we accordingly requested the ferry-men to use their best efforts to keep her off. Every possible exertion was made to this purpose, with the oars, for we had no sail, but without effect, for we soon after grounded upon the bank; and the wind blew at this time so fresh as at intervals to throw the spray entirely over us.

"Alarmed at our situation, as it was nearly low water and as there was every prospect, without the utmost exertion, of being left on the bank, some of the tallest and strongest of the passengers immediately leapt into the water, and, with their joint force, endeavoured to thrust the boat off. This, however, was to no purpose, for every time they moved her from the spot, she was with violence driven back.—In this distressing situation the boat half filled with water, and a heavy sea breaking over us, we thought it best to quit her, and remain on the bank in hopes, before the rising again of the tide, that we should receive some assistance from Caernarvon. We accordingly did so, and almost the moment after we had quitted her, she filled with water and swamped.—Before I left her I had however the precaution to secure the mast, on which, in case of necessity, I was resolved to attempt my escape: this I carried to a part of the bank nearest to the Anglesea shore, where I observed my friend with one of the oars, which he had also secured for a similar purpose.

"We were at this time, including men, women, and children, *fifty-five* in number, in a situation that can much better be conceived than described. Exposed on a quick-sand, in a dark cold night, to all the horrors of a premature death, which, without assistance from Caernarvon, we knew must be certain on the return of the tide, our only remaining hope was that we could make our distress known there. We accordingly

* Thomas Coledock, gardener to O. P. Meyrick, Esq. of

ted our voices in repeated cries for assistance, and were heard. The alarm bell was rung, and, tempestuous as the night was, several boats, amongst which was that belonging to the Custom house, put off to our assistance. We now entertained hopes that we should shortly be rescued from the impending danger;—but how were we sunk in despair when we found that not one of them, on discovering our situation dared to approach us, lest a similar fate should also involve them. A sloop from Barmouth, lying at Porth Leidiog, had also slipt her cable to drop down to our assistance, the only effectual relief we could have received;—but before she floated the scene was closed.

"Finding our danger was every moment increasing, and no hopes of help whatever could be entertained, I determined to continue no longer on the bank, but to trust myself to the mercy of the sea. Being a tolerably good swimmer I had full confidence that, with the mast, I should be able to gain the Anglesea shore. I accordingly went to the spot where I had deposited it, and found my friend there, with the oar in his hand. I proposed to him that we should tie the mast and oar together, with two straw ropes, which he also had along with him, and endeavoured to persuade him to trust ourselves upon them. I fastened them together as securely as possible, and finding, after repeated endeavours to prevail on him to accompany me, that he had not fortitude enough to do it, I was determined to make the effort alone. I pulled off my boots and great coat, as likely to impede me in swimming: he committed his watch to my care, and we took a last farewell. I pushed the raft a little off the bank, and placed myself upon it, but at that moment it turned round, and threw me underneath.—In this position, with one of my arms slung through the rope, and exerting all my endeavours to keep my head above water, overwhelmed at intervals with the spray which was blown over me with violence, I was carried entirely off the bank. When I had been in the water, as near as I could recollect, about an hour, I perceived at a considerable distance, a light. This I believed to be (as it afterwards proved,) in Tal y Voel ferry-house: my drooping spirits were revived, and I made every exertion to gain the shore, by pushing the raft towards it, at the same time calling out loudly for help. But judge of my disappointment when in spite of every effort, I was carried past the light, and found myself driving on rapidly before the wind and tide, deprived now of every hope of relief. Dreadful as my situation was, I had, however, still strength enough to persevere in my endeavours to gain the shore. These, after being for some time beaten about by the surge, which several times carried me back into the water, were at length effectual. After having been upwards of two hours tossed about by the sea, in a cold and tempestuous night, supported only by clinging hold of the mast and oar of a small boat, I was thus providentially retrieved from otherwise inevitable death.—I now felt the dreadful effect of the cold I had endured, for, on endeavouring to rise, that I might seek further assistance, my limbs refused their office. Exerting myself to the utmost, I endeavoured to crawl towards the place where I saw the light, distant at least a mile from me, but at last was obliged to desist and lie under a hedge, till my strength was somewhat recovered. The wind and rain soon roused me, and after repeated struggles, and the most painful efforts, I at length reached the Tal y Voel ferry-house. I was first seen by a female of the family, who immediately ran screaming away, under the idea that she had encountered

countered a ghost. The family, however, by this means were roused, and I was taken into the house. They put me into a warm bed, gave me some brandy, and applied heated bricks to my extremities; this treatment had so good an effect, that on the following morning no other unpleasant sensation was left than that of extreme debility.---Having been married but a very short time, I determined to be the welcome messenger to my wife of my own deliverance. I therefore hastened home as early as possible, and had the good fortune to find that the news had not before reached my dwelling.

"The morning presented a spectacle along the shore which I cannot attempt to describe. Several of the bodies had been cast up during the night. The friends of the sufferers crowded the banks, and the agitated inquiries of the relatives after those whose fate was doubtful or unknown, and the affliction of the friends of those already discovered, to this day fill me with horror in the recollection :---I, alas, was the only surviving witness of the melancholy event. —Besides those bodies thrown upon the shore by the tide, so many were found in various positions, sunk in the sand-bank, that it was not till after several tides that they could be dug out.—My boots and great coat were found under the sand, nearly in the place where I had left them. The boat was never seen afterwards, and it is supposed to be even yet lodged in the bank."

Account *of the* Anglesea Copper Mines.

(From the Same.)

THE town of Amlwch is, as I have said, about a mile from the summit of the Paris mountain; and on the morning after my arrival, I walked up to this celebrated place. Having ascended to the top, I found myself standing on the verge of a vast and tremendous chasm. I stepped on one of the stages suspended over the edge of the steep, and the prospect was dreadful. The number of caverns at different heights along the sides; the broken and irregular masses of rock which every where presented themselves; the multitudes of men at work in different parts, and apparently in the most perilous situations; the motions of the whimsies, and the raising and lowering of the buckets, to draw out the ore and the rubbish; the noise of picking the ore from the rock, and of hammering the wadding, when it was about to be blasted; with, at intervals, the roar of the blasts in distant parts of the mine, altogether excited the most sublime ideas, intermixed, however, with sensations of terror. I left this situation, and followed the road that leads into the mine; and the moment I entered, my astonishment was again excited. The shagged arches, and overhanging rocks, which seemed to threaten annihilation to any one daring enough to approach them, fixed me almost motionless to the spot. The roofs of the work, having in many places fallen in, have left some of the rudest scenes that imagination can paint: these, with the sulphureous fumes, from the kilns in which the ore is roasted, rendered it to me a perfect counterpart to Virgil's entrance into Tartarus *.

Hac

* I am informed that the appearance of this part of the mine has lately been much changed, from some of the insulated rocks, &c. having been cleared away.

Hac iter Elysium nobis; at læva malorum
Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartarus mittit.

'Tis here in different paths the way divides,
The right to Pluto's golden palace guides;
The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends;
The seat of night profound, and punish'd fiends.

To look up from hence, and observe the people on the stages, an hundred and fifty feet above one's head; to see the immense number of ropes and buckets, most of them in motion; and to reflect, that a single stone casually thrown from above, or falling from a bucket, might in a moment destroy a fellow-creature, a man must have a strong mind, not to feel impressed with many unpleasant sensations. A few days before I was last here, a bucket, caught against the point of a rock, emptied its contents on the head of a poor fellow, and killed him on the spot. The sides of this dreadful hollow are mostly perpendicular. Along the edges, and in general slung by ropes over the precipices, are the stages with windlasses, or *whimsies*, as they are here termed, from which the buckets are lowered; and from which those men descend who work upon the sides. Here, suspended in mid air, the fellows pick, with their iron instrument, a small place for a footing, cut out the ore in vast masses, and tumble it with a thundering crash to the bottom. In these seemingly precarious situations they make caverns, in which they work for a certain time, till the rope is again lowered to take them up.

Much of the ore is blasted by gunpowder, eight tons of which, we are told, was some time ago annually used for this purpose *. The manner of preparing for the blasting was entirely new to me, and may be so to some of my readers. A hole is bored in the rock of about the diameter of a very wide gun barrel, and of depth in proportion to the quantity of matter to be thrown up. At the bottom is lodged the gunpowder, and the man then taking a thin iron rod, tapering to a point, and about two feet in length, he places it perpendicularly in the middle of the hole, and fills it up on all sides with stones, clay, &c. ramming these hard down by means of an iron projecting at the bottom, with a nick in it, that it may pass freely round the rod. When this is prepared the rod is taken out, and a straw filled with gunpowder is substituted. A match is then put to it, that will burn so long, before it communicates the fire to the powder, as to allow all the workmen within reach, to escape into different retreats from the danger attendant on the explosion. Several blasts are generally ready at the same time, and notice is given to the workmen to run into shelter, by a cry in Welsh of *fire*. Whilst I was in the mine, the cry was several times given, and I, with the rest, crept into shelter. In one instance six or seven blasts went off in different parts successively, one of which was within thirty yards of my station, and the splinters of the rock dashed furiously past me. I am scarcely a judge of the noise they made, for I took the liberty of stopping my ears, which the men seemed to think a pleasant *joke*, for they laughed very heartily at what they conjectured a mark of my timidity. When the whole is exploded, information is given to the workmen, and they return to their work. The process of blasting is often attended with danger, from the carelessness with which the men retire to their hiding-places: and it sometimes happens, that, in ramming down the wadding, the iron strikes against the stone, and fires the gunpowder, which is often fatal to the man employed.

During

* Pennant.

During the short time I remained here, I observed upwards of forty men in different places, occupied in preparing for blasting; and I felt somewhat uncomfortable under the idea that in such a number, some one might be careless to have his gunpowder take fire before he was aware of it.

There are in the Paris mountain two mines: of these, the one on the east side is the *Mona mine*, the entire property of the Earl of Uxbridge. The *Paris mine* is the joint property of the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Edward Hughes of Kinmael, near St Asaph. Thomas Williams, Esq. of Llanidan, the member for Marlow, has a lease of half the Earl's share in these mines, and they work conjointly *. Mr Hughes works his share of the Paris mine alone.

It is generally believed that the Romans got copper ore from this mountain; for vestiges are yet left of what have been taken for their operations; and some very ancient stone utensils have, at different times, been found here. From the time of the Romans, till the year 1764, these mines seem to have been entirely neglected. Copper had, about two years before this period, been found here, and Messrs Roe and Co. of Macclesfield, had, with a mine in Caernarvonshire, a lease of part of the Paris mountain from Sir Nicholas Bailey, the father of the Earl of Uxbridge, which expired about nine years ago. They spent considerable sums of money in making levels to drain off the water, without any great success, and were about to give up any further attempts, when their agent requested that a final experiment might be tried in another part of the mountain. This succeeded, for in less than two days, ore of almost pure copper was discovered not two yards from the surface, which proved to be that vast bed which has since been worked to such advantage. The day of this discovery was the second of March 1768, and it has ever since been observed as a festival by the miners. The Rev. Edward Hughes, who was the owner of the remainder of the mountain, was roused by this success to attempt a similar adventure, which has also succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the time.

The bed of ore is in some places more than sixty feet in thickness; and the proprietors are said to ship annually about 20,000 tons. The number of hands employed is upwards of a thousand. The ore has lately been supposed to be fast decreasing, but the discovery of a new vein in the Mona mine will keep that property still in a flourishing state for many years.

The ore, as I have already remarked, is got from the mine partly by picking and partly by blasting. It is then broken with hammers into small pieces by women and children, armed with iron gloves. After this operation it is piled in kilns of great length, and about six feet high, where it is set on fire in different places to undergo the process of roasting: for as the ore in its natural state contains a great quantity of sulphur, it is necessary that this should be separated (which can only be done by means of fire,) before it is fluxed into copper. The sulphur goes off in the form of vapour, and is conveyed by means of a flue, connected with the kiln, to the sulphur chamber, a place built to receive it, where it sublimes, and becomes the flower of sulphur of the shops. It is afterwards taken from hence, melted in large copper pans, and cast in moulds for sale.

After the ore has been thus roasted,

* Since this tour was ready for the press, I have received information of the death of Mr Williams.

roasted, which is rather a tedious operation, occupying from three to ten months, according to the quantity in the furnaces, (which is generally from three hundred to a thousand tons) it is taken to the slacking pits, places constructed of stone, about six yards long, five wide, and two deep, to be washed, and made merchantable. The poorest of this, that is, such as contains from 1½ to 2 *per cent.* of metal, is then conveyed to the smelting houses at Amlwch port; the rest is sent to the company's furnaces at Swansea and Ravenhead. By the processes of roasting and washing, though the ore is much reduced in quantity, it is considerably improved in quality: and the water is so richly impregnated with copper, which is dissolved by the acid quality of the sulphur, that, by means of old iron immersed in it, according to the German method, it produces such quantities of fine copper, that the proprietors have obtained in one year, upwards of a hundred tons of the copper precipitated from the water. Their average export of precipitate is sixty tons *per annum.*

The proprietors also turn the water drawn from the beds of copper, which is highly impregnated, through rectangular pits similar to those used in the above process. These are each about thirty feet long, twelve broad, and two deep. Any kind of iron, either old or new, is used, but in general, for the sake of convenience, they procure small plates of cast iron. The iron becomes dissolved by the acid, and is suspended in the water, whilst the copper is precipitated. Care is taken to turn the iron every day, in order to shake off the incrustation of copper formed upon it, and this is continued till the iron is perfectly dissolved. The workmen then drain off the water, and rake together the ore in the form of mud, which, when it is become, by drying, of the consistency of a softish paste, they bake in ovens constructed for the purpose. After this process it is exported with the other ore, to Ravenhead or Swansea. One ton of iron thus immersed, produces near two tons of copper mud, each of which when melted will yield sixteen hundred weight of copper; and this sells at a considerable higher price than the copper which is fluxed from the ore. An attempt was made not long ago by Mons. Valley, of Holywell, to precipitate the copper by means of lime; and another by some gentlemen from London, to do the same by tin, but both the experiments were unsuccessful.

This method of obtaining copper by means of iron, has long been adopted in Germany, but has only been known in this country a few years; and its first discovery was owing entirely to accident. From the copper mines at Arklow, in the county of Wicklow in Ireland, a great quantity of water constantly issues, which is strongly saturated with the vitriol of copper. One of the workmen by chance left his iron shovel in this water, and when he found it, which was not till some weeks afterwards, it was so encrusted, that he fancied it had been changed into copper. The proprietors of the mines took the hint. They immediately had proper pits and receptacles formed for containing the copper water, and have obtained, by means of bars of iron immersed in them, such quantities of copper mud, that these streams are now become of as much importance as the mines themselves.

Several of the shafts which have been formed for taking off the water, are driven very deep. One that I saw was upwards of a hundred and sixty feet in depth, below the bottom of the mine. One of the miners, whilst I was looking at it, brought a lighted candle, and fixed it on the rim

rim of one of the buckets in which they draw up the w er. It was curious enough to wa .h it in its dark and confined descent, till it became a mere speck of light, when, suddenly immersing in the water, it was lost.

The men employed about these mines seemed much more healthful than, from being constantly in the midst of the noxious exhalations from the kilns, it would be natural to expect. Their complexions are in general somewhat sallow, but much less so than I expected to have found them. Their average wages are about eighteen-pence a day. Some of them get the ore for a certain sum per ton. These are called *bargain-takers*, and if the work is easily wrought, and the ore of good quality, they will frequently earn four or five shillings, whilst the rest earn only their eighteen-pence. The mine companies seem to take great care in providing for all the persons that have any concern whatever in the works. Besides supporting the poor by their own voluntary donations, which now amount to betwixt seven and eight hundred pounds a year, they prevent a great number of the infants of the aged and infirm from applying for relief, by giving them light and easy employment. This alone is an average expence of more than three hundred pounds a-year, and their surgeons and apothecaries bills are generally more than double this sum.

The mines have increased the value of lands in the parish of Amlwch from about fourteen hundred to five thousand pounds *per annum*, and upwards; the number of houses from two hundred to upwards of a thousand; and the population from nine hundred to about five thousand.

Account *of a* Welsh Funeral.

From the Same.

During my residence in Caernarvonshire I one day rode with the worthy rector of Llanberis, to attend the funeral of a girl, a child about seven years old, whose parents resided in the parish of Llanddiniolen, somewhat more than five miles distant. The coffin was tied on the bier, and covered with a sheet, tied also at the corners. It was borne also on the shoulders of four men. The number of attendants at the outset was near a hundred, but this increased by the continued addition of men, women, and children, some on foot and some on horseback, till, by the time we arrived at the church, we had more than double that number. At the head of this cavalcade my friend and myself ascended the steep paths of the rocks, passed over mountains, and wound our way along some of the most rugged defiles of this dreary country. To any stranger who could have observed, at a little distance, our solemn procession, in this unfrequented tract of mountains, in one place some hundred feet above the lake of Llanberis, to the edge of which we had to descend, it would have borne much the air of romantic times. When we came to the church, we found that place nearly full of people awaiting our arrival. The service was read in Welsh in a most impressive manner; and the coffin was let down into the grave by four of the female mourners. A more solemn office I had never witnessed, and the circumstance of the body being committed to the bosom of the earth by the hands of relatives or friends was altogether new to me. A few rushes were strewed upon the coffin; and I shall never forget the stifled shriek that was uttered, when, in Welsh, the solemn words, "we commit her body to the ground," &c. were read. How enviable were the virtuous feelings of this illiterate peasantry, while thus attending a sister to the verge of peace. The ceremony being over, the grave was filled up and planted with slips of box and some other evergreens. The offerings in the church amounted to near two pounds, of which more than thirty shillings were in silver.

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LITERARY *and* SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

SINCE the announcement of Mr ALMON's publication of the Papers and Correspondence of John Wilkes, several noblemen and gentlemen, friends of Mr Wilkes, have sent contributions of letters and papers to enrich the proposed work. It ought to be understood, that the basis of this publication is the collection of manuscripts which was left by Mr Wilkes in possession of Miss Wilkes, and by her was bequeathed to the late Mr Peter Elmsley, whose son has confided them to the superintendance of Mr Almon. The respectable branches of the family have since paid Mr Almon the same compliment, consequently every letter and paper of the late Mr John Wilkes, which is in any degree interesting, or worthy of meeting the public eye, will be included in the work.

The executors of the late Mr Carlyle, have announced for publication, by subscription, Poems by that gentleman, suggested by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece.

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A splendid work will appear in a few days, under the title of "Modern London." It consists of a systematic account of the present state of the British Metropolis, illustrated with a great number of uncommonly beautiful engravings. It must be matter of wonder, that the first city in the world has hitherto remained without a modern description, calculated to convey just notions of it to foreign countries, and to the distant provinces of the empire.

Dr Valpy is printing a Collection of the Original Poems, Prologues, and Epilogues, Latin and English, which have been spoken during his time at the public exhibitions of Reading Schools.

A new edition of Pope's Works, with additions, and new illustrations, is in a course of preparation, by the Rev. Lisle Bowles, author of Sonnets, &c. &c.

The new edition of Dr Watkins's Biographical Dictionary is far advanced at press. The additions amount to upwards of a thousand new articles, and he has incorporated every name which is to be found in the new edition of the *Dictionnaire Historique*.

Mr Maxey has in the press a translation from the French of Florian's sacred Eclogue, entitled "Ruth," and his Poem of "Tobit."

Mr Fitzwilliam has in the press a collection of Amatory Poems, consisting of translations from the Eastern and European languages, together with many original pieces, which will be published during the winter, under the title of "*Aphrodisia*."

Mr Rigland, the author of the esteemed Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History, has in the press, "Letters on the present State of Europe."

Mr Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, has completed his preparations for a new edition of Massinger. A very accurate collation has been made of the early editions, which abundantly prove, that the text is exhibited in a most corrupt and mutilated state in the publications of Coxeter and Monck Mason. Mr Gifford has accompanied each piece with notes, critical and illustrative; and subjoined to each play a critique on its merits and defects. Mr Malone has communicated a curious and copious fragment of an unpublished play of Massinger.—It is only a fragment, for the bottom of each page of the manuscript is mouldered away by length of time.

It appears from the scale given in Smith's "New English Atlas," that England and Wales measure 58,335 square statute miles, or 37,334,400 acres; that the population is equal to 8,872,980; equal

equal to 152 persons to a square mile. Scotland and Ireland are nearly equal to each other in area, and together are equal to England and Wales. The population of Scotland being 1,600,000, averages 55 to a square mile, and the population of Ireland being about 4,250,000, averages 146 to a square British mile.—N. B. The area of a square statute mile is to the area of a square geographical mile, as three to four.

A new literary society has lately been established, which promises to be of service to science; it is denominated, "The Society of Athenian Travellers." Future members, who have visited Athens, are to be admitted by ballot.

The Physicians of the original Vaccine Pock Institution, have printed "A Statement of Evidence from Trials by Inoculation of Variolous and Vaccine Matter, to judge of the Question, whether or not a Person can undergo the Small Pox, after being affected by the Cow-Pock?" The result of the experiments related in this pamphlet was, "that above 50 persons who had been vaccinated three to five years ago, and ten who had been vaccinated at a later period, were incapable of taking the small-pox by inoculation in circumstances chosen as most favourable for infection. For many of the subjects were exposed to the effluvia from small pox patients; they were all inoculated in three times the usual number of places; they were all inoculated with efficacious and recent matter; and with many of them unusual pains were bestowed to introduce the matter quite fluid immediately from the variolous patient. After a variety of observations on the question, made with judgment and candour, the work concludes in the following manner: "Hence then it seems to us, that, at the utmost, the adversaries can only pretend to maintain two things, 1. That in a very small proportion of instances, perhaps one case out of several thousands, the cow-pock fails to destroy the capability of the small-pox in a short time after vaccination. 2. That in a greater proportion of instances, the susceptibility of taking the small-pox will be found to have returned in a longer time, as three or more years after vaccination. But we submit to the judgment of the whole medical world, whether or not, considering the body of positive evidence brought forward, the improbability of a great number of failures of the cow-pock, in the practice of certain single persons, (whose whole experience bears so small a proportion to that of this Institution and its connections,) than in the practise of those of an hundred times its extent; and the numerous cases asserted to be those of small-pox, which on investigation were found to be other eruptions—We say, considering all these points, is it not more probable, that the adverse instances are deceptions, than that they afford exceptions to a law of the human animal economy?"

Mr Gell having completed his elegant work on the *Troade*, is preparing his "*Ithaca*;" being an account of his Voyage through the whole of the Dalmatian Islands, with numerous engravings.

Wolf has published a new edition of the Iliad, and Heyne has published the text of the Iliad, with short notes in two octavo volumes.

Wormius has answered Wolf's Scepticisms on the Genuineness of Cicero's celebrated Oration for Marcellus.

Weiske has completed his edition of Xenophon.

The National Institute of Paris have proposed, as a prize question, "To give a Theory of the Perturbations of the Planet Pallas, discovered by Dr Olbers."

A vacancy having occurred, by the death of Dr Priestley, among the foreign associates of the National Institute, M. Klaproth, of Berlin, who is known as the discoverer of three new metals and four earths, was elected to that place.

The committee of French Literati, employed in preparing the great work on Egypt, the result of all the researches made during Bonaparte's expedition to that country, have lately made a report on their progress to the Minister of the Home-department. There are already a hundred copper-plates engraved, of which 47 are ancient Egyptian monuments, 3 Egyptian handicrafts, 17 new Egyptian structures, and 28 relative to the natural history of that country. One hundred and sixty copper-plates are at present engraving, among which are a number of statues, inscriptions, and other lesser remains of antiquity.

The *Temple Neuf*, or new church, at Strasburg, now contains within its walls, or shortly will, three superb libraries, perfectly distinct, however, from one another.

ther. The first is the library of the ci-devant central school, containing 40,000 volumes, and which the learned and respectable Oberlin is now busily employed in transporting and arranging, for the third time: this library is lodged in the immense and superb choir of the church; it is very lofty and vaulted, and a beautiful dalage has been lately set up. In an elevated saloon in this choir is the *library* of *Shoepflin*, the property of the city; and in the upper story of the grand auditor of the ancient university, and which is an appurtenance to the said choir, is placed the *library of the University*, now transformed into an academy. One part of this library has windows in the choir. The whole will form a beautiful *ensemble*; and it is agreed upon that the librarian of the academy is likewise to be that of the ancient central school.

Newspapers published in Rome.—Before the Revolution, the city of Rome produced no gazette or political journal except the *Diaro di Roma*, an insignificant uninteresting paper, which accordingly did not continue long. The News-readers had recourse to the gazettes of Venice and Florence, which were to be met with at the principal coffee-houses. Several new journals came forth during the Revolution; but notwithstanding the abundance of materials in that stormy period, the *Monitora di Roma* was the only one whose existence was protracted till the dissolution of the republic. It was supplanted by the *Spettatore Romano*, edited by the Abbate Carlo Fea, advantageously known as the author of several works of his own, and by his editions of those of Mengs and Winkelman. This paper, however, was soon given up from a want of subscribers. Since the year 1801, there has appeared at Rome a well-conducted gazette, entitled *Notizie del Mondo*, which is continued with considerable success.

Libraries in Rome.—There are at present three public libraries in Rome: 1. That of the Vatican. 2. That belonging to the Convent of Dominicans della Maria sopra Minerva: and, 3. That of the Augustins. To obtain a reading of the books or manuscripts of the Vatican library, one must have a special permission from the Cardinal Secretary of State, which is not procured without much difficulty. It formerly possessed a most valuable collection of MSS. a considerable number of which have been carried to France during the war of the Revolution. The two other libraries are richer in the printed works than that of the Vatican; but in vain should we look in any of the three, for the best productions of modern foreign literature. The libraries of Minerva and of the Augustins are open every day, and every person may have access to the literary treasures they contain, without any particular permission. Accommodations for the perusal of the books, or making extracts from them, is provided. With respect to the prohibited books, a special permission from the Maestro del Sagro Palazzo is required.

On the 17th of May, the new University of Dorpat was honoured with a visit from its illustrious founder, the present Emperor of Russia. All the professors were presented to him, and received with the most winning condescension. His Majesty then inspected the cabinet of natural history, the library, and other institutions. A great number of useful works, by the professors and others, have already issued from the *University Press*.

Mr Kohler has extended his views to the Crimea, to which country he has set out from Moscow, accompanied by the celebrated Mr Kugelgen landscape-painter to the Emperor of Russia, who liberally patronises the undertaking. Much may be expected from the united talents of these travellers, in this interesting country, which is still so imperfectly known.

The last accounts from Moscow inform us, that Dr Redowsky, late superintendant of Count Rasumowsko's Botanic Garden near that city, was on the point of setting out upon his journey to the Caucasus; the expences being defrayed by the Count, a most zealous and intelligent cultivator of Botany.

From a Catalogue annexed to the *Journ. gen. de la Lit. de France*, it appears, that last year there were published in France 1001 books. Of these 175 treated of natural history, botany, chemistry, physics, medicine, mathematics; 71 of the mechanic arts, manufactures, politics, statistics, military tactics, &c.; 294 belonged to the department of history, biography, geography, laws, ethics, and religion; 349 are to be classed under the head of belles lettres, (108 of them being tales or novels.) The, remaing 112 consisted of miscellaneous and

and bibliographical works, almanacs, dictionaries, &c.

In the Italian republic, a director general of vaccination has been appointed to superintend all the inoculators of the cow-pock, in the departments, who are obliged to send him an account of their proceedings.—Melzi, the vice president, is a zealous promoter of the general diffusion of this prevention of the small pox.

It is to be regretted that the public can so seldom partake of the benefit of seeing engraved copies of the *chef d'œuvres* in the gallery of Dresden. Since the publication of *la Madona de Raphael*, by Schulze, nothing has appeared since. Artists that wish to copy any painting or other work of art out of the gallery, meet with extraordinary impediments. As the academy has an annual revenue of 16,000 rix dollars, it can hardly be economical reasons that prevent the public from being gratified in its wishes. It is with much difficulty that the Chalcographic Society of Dessau have been able to procure the engraving of some of the best-known paintings from the above repository, guarded with so much jealousy. The engravers of Saxony are mostly obliged to employ their talents in decorating frivolous romances, almanacks, &c. Aw. Bœhm, however, has lately engraved, in the frontispiece of the New Testament, published by Gœschem, a beautiful copy of the Virgin, from Carlo Dolce.

The dramatic works of Count Alfieri have been lately translated from the Italian into French, by Citizen B. Petitot, of Paris. 4 vols. in octavo.

The Emperor Alexander I. has lately new organized the ancient university of Wilna, founded in the year 1578, and renewed in 1781, on a plan similar to the establishments in Germany, of the same kind and subordinate to the minister of public instruction. The council consisting of professors *Emeriti*, of actual professors, of a rector and a curator, to be elected by a majority of votes in the general assembly of the university's honorary members, national and foreigners, to be admitted. Foreigners, members of the universities, are allowed to quit the empire, without being liable to pay any taxes towards the fisc. On their entrance into Russia they may bring effects to the value of 3000 roubles, without paying any duties. The annual revenue is fixed at 105,000 roubles in silver, to be defrayed by the the treasurer of the empire. The annual salary of the professors, to be 1000 roubles in silver for the principal courses, and 500 ditto for each supplementary course, &c.

Citizen Bernardin de St Pierre, the celebrated author of *Etudes de la Nature*; or, Studies of Nature, and of *Paul and Virginie*, (the names of his eldest son and eldest daughter,) is about to publish the latter work, which he owns has gained him the most friends, by subscription, (which has been translated into almost all the European languages,) for the benefit of his 3 children, of whom his eldest daughter is only 9 years of age, and his last boy is carried in the arms of his young mother, who nurses him. The intended edition will contain, besides what is in the preceding ones, a particular advertisement, an explication of the figures, some new notes, an abridged notice of the principal works of the celebrated artists that are exciting themselves to bring out the work, in all the perfection of French typography and engraving, and a list of the names of the subscribers.

The university of Wurtzburg is the only establishment of the kind, subsisting in the newly-ceded Bavarian provinces. Agreeably to an ordinance lately published by the elector, this academy will, in future, be common to the pupils of both the Protestant and the Catholic religions: of course the faculty of theology is to be divided into two sections, one of Protestant professors, and the other of Catholic ditto. The faculties of jurisprudence and of medicine have been considerably ameliorated, particularly the latter, which now has chairs for lectures established in the hospitals and occupied by the physicians of those houses. The hospitals of Wurtzburgh enjoy the reputation of being the best organized in Germany. One of the suppressed convents is to be converted into a lying-in hospital. A new faculty has been founded for philosophy, at the head of which the elector has placed the celebrated Schellinge, of Jena. A particular lectureship is also intended to be created for instruction in the commercial sciences. In general, the elector has considerably augmented the funds of the university; and among other benefits has endowed it with the revenues of several chapters, abbeys, and secularized convents.

POETRY.

Poetry.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULLUS.

TO LESBIA. V.

WHILE we live, my lovely maid,
Pow'rful love should be obey'd;
What tho' hoary dotards blame;
Should we, Lesbia, value them?
Suns but set again to rise,
Again to brighten in the skies,
But when sinks our feeble light,
We must sleep in endless night.
Give a hundred kisses, then,
A thousand quickly give again;
Another hundred from thy store,
Another thousand give me more;
Then confuse the number so,
Lest we should the number know,
Lest that envy should repeat
The number of our kisses sweet. J.

MORNING.

PHŒBUS now illumes the day,
Clouds and darkness fly away;
Now he mounts the blushing sky,
Nature smiles in extacy:
Glitt'ring with his golden beam,
See the gently flowing stream,
And his glowing, magic power,
On the dew-bespangled flower.
Hark! the lark salutes the day,
With his airy cheerful lay,
While the breezes of the morn
Softly shake the rip'ning corn,
And in passing gales refine
The fragrance of the eglantine.
These the drowsy sense invite,
These dispel the dreams of night;
Drive dull slumbers far away,
Wake to life, and bliss, and day. J.

TO HENRY.

WITH grief, my Henry, now I see,
That thou art false to love and me;
Too late perceive the roving mind,
To wild, excessive change inclin'd,
Which idly wand'ring shuns the breast
Where oft repos'd, it sunk to rest,
Where oft it gladly wont to prove
The sweets of all indulgent love.
But why neglect those constant charms,
Which once endear'd me to thy arms;
For sure, my love, you cannot blame—
My tenderness is still the same.
My truth must ever live to you;
Ah, Henry! wert thou half so true?
Those are the charms whose steady pow'r
You once preferr'd to beauty's flow'r;
And often swore would flourish gay,
When that should wither and decay;
And canst thou leave me, faithless! now,
And break thy solemn, sacred vow?
Oh! canst thou prove so base to me,
Who gave up fame and all for thee?
Ah, no! your look, so soft and sweet,
Did more than words your vows repeat;
And yet you parted with a sigh,
A big tear trembled in your eye,
Convuls'd you seem'd with inward grief;
Henry! I once could yield relief!
Yet tho' unmindful of my peace,
My cares for thee shall never cease;
And since thy feeble perjur'd soul
Can yield thee to undue controul,
I give thee up, resolv'd to try
To kill my passion, or to die. J.

SONG.

'TIS not her blooming youth I prize,
Nor yet the magic of her eyes,
'Tis not her soft bewitching smile
Which might the cares of life beguile;
'Tis not the beauties of her face,
Nor of her form the charms we trace;
These may the vulgar bosom fire,
But cannot sacred love inspire.

'Tis sweetness, gentleness, and truth,
The innocence of guileless youth;
'Tis Pity with her soothing tear;
'Tis sainted goodness, love sincere;
'Tis these which all in Helen shine,
These make her form and face divine;
These only can my bosom fire,
And only sacred love inspire. J.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULLUS.

TO CALVUS. 93.

IF to the dull and silent tomb
Aught good or grateful e'er can come,
If that our tender woe could please,
When we our soften'd bosoms ease,
With soothing thoughts of friendships o'er,
Of loves which time can ne'er restore;
Then sure Quintilia's death to thee
Should not so sad and grievous be,
As now her joy must vivid prove,
To see thy constant, tender love. J.

[The following extract is taken from a Poem entitled the "SABBATH," which possesses poetical merit of such a rare kind,

kind, that it deserves to be much better known, than it at present appears to be.]

NO,—'tis not only in the sacred fane
That homage should be paid to the Most High;
There is a temple, one not made with hands,
The wide expanse of heav'n: Far in the woods,
Almost beyond the sound of city chime,
At intervals heard through the breezeless air;
Where not the limberest leaf is seen to move,
Save when the linnet lights upon the spray;
Where not a flow'ret bends its little stalk,
Save when the bee alights upon the bloom;
There, rapt in gratitude, in joy, and love,
The man of God will pass the Sabbath noon.
In meditation elevate his thoughts,
Loos'd from the load of words, upward ascend
Before the throne of peace:—Less spiritual,
But yet as grateful at the heav'nly shrine,
The Sabbath service of the shepherd boy!
In some lone glen, where every sound seems laid
In slumber, save the tinkling of the rill,
Or bleat of lamb, or hovering falcon's cry,
Stretch'd on the sward, he reads of Jesse's Son;
Or sheds a tear o'er him to Egypt sold,
And wonders why he weeps: the volume clos'd,
With thyme-sprig laid between the leaves, he sings
The sacred lays, his weekly lesson, conn'd
With meikle care beneath the lowly roof,
Where humble lore is learnt, where humble worth
Pines unrewarded by a thankless state.
Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen,
The shepherd boy the Sabbath holy keeps,
Till on the heights he marks the straggling bands
Returning homeward from the house of prayer.
In peace they home resort. O blissful days!
When all men worship God as conscience wills.
Far other times our father's grandsires knew,
A virtuous race, to godliness devote.
What tho' the sceptic's scorn hath dar'd to soil
The record of their fame! What tho' the men
Of worldly minds have dared to stigmatize
The sister-cause, Religion and the Law,
With Superstition's name! yet, yet their deeds,
Their constancy in torture, and in death,—
These on tradition's tongues still live, these shall
On history's honest page be pictur'd bright
To latest times. Perhaps some bard, whose muse
Disdains the servile strain of Fashion's quire,
May celebrate their unambitious names.
With them each day was holy, every hour
They stood prepar'd to die, a people doom'd
To death;—old men, and youths, and simple maids.
With them each day was holy; but *that* morn
On which the angel said, "*See where the Lord*
Was laid," joyous arose; to die that day
Was bliss. Long ere the dawn, by devious ways,
O'er hills, thro' woods, o'er dreary wastes, they sought
The upland muirs, where rivers, there but brooks,
Dispart to different seas: Fast by such brooks
A little glen is sometimes scoop'd, a plat
With green sward gay, and flowers that strangers seem
Amid the heathery wild, that all around
Fatigues the eye: in solitudes like these
Thy persecuted children, SCOTIA, foil'd
A tyrant's and a bigot's bloody laws:
There, leaning on his spear (one of the grove
That held at bay the invading Charles's peers,
Yet rang'd itself to aid his son dethroned,)
The lyart veteran heard the word of God,
By Cameron thundered, or by Renwick poured
In gentle stream; then rose the song, the loud
Acclaim of praise; the wheeling plover ceased
Her plaint; the solitary place was glad,
And on the distant cairns the watcher's ear
Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note.
But years still sadder followed; and no more
The assembled people dared, in face of day,
To worship God, or even at the dead
Of night, save when the wint'ry storm raved fierce,
And thunder-peals compelled the men of blood
To couch within their dens; then dauntlessly
The scattered few would meet, in some deep dell
By rocks o'er-canopied, to hear the voice,
Their faithful pastor's voice: He by the gleam
Of sheeted lightning oped the sacred book,
And spake the words of comfort: O'er their souls
His accents soothing came,—as to her young
The heathfowl's plumes, when at the close of eve

She, mournful, gathers in her brood, dispersed
By murderous sport, and o'er the remnant spreads
Fondly her wings; close nestling 'neath her breast
They cherish'd cow'r amid the purple blooms.

THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM heaven's high concave, where serenely mild
The eye of mercy beams upon the blest;
Look down, oh sainted spirit of my child!
And view the anguish of a parent's breast.

Yet rather turn from misery and woe,
Thou dearest offspring of connubial love;
Nor let a mother's wretchedness below,
A moment dash thy happiness above.

Short-sighted reason ignorantly vain,
Which in the womb of distant time could see,
Or think I ever should have felt a pain
From that which gave felicity to thee

Oh that some fair unconscious could but form
The least idea of a mother's part,
Could know from nature by what secret charm
She twists a child so strongly round the heart.

What means can language tenderly employ
So just a sense of sorrow to bestow?
Or who, that has not felt a mother's joy,
Can form the least conception of her woe?

Oh, my Eliza, in thy earliest years,
With lisping sweetness prattling o'er thy toys
A smile of thine could dissipate my fears,
And fill my bosom with a thousand joys.

How have I gaz'd till sense has struck the brain
With bliss so strong, so exquisitely high,
That rapture almost border'd upon pain,
And crack'd the straining fibres of the eye

Maternal fondness frequently would rise
To that extreme, that wonderful degree,
That scarce I rais'd an accent to the skies,
But what was sent in tenderness for thee.

Each beam of genius open'd and refin'd,
With what excessive transport would I trace;
And mark how each improvement of the mind
Soar'd up at once to dignity and grace.

Ye honour'd dames, high heaven's peculiar care,
Whose blooming offspring to perfection shine,
Forgive me, if I thought no child so fair,
So truly good, and excellent as mine.

A spark of nature tenderly impress,
Has not each mother's bosom always known,
And found a secret something in her breast,
Which gave a partial fondness for her own.

Pardon, just heaven, but when the heart is torn,
The human drops of bitterness will steal;
Nor can we lose the privilege to mourn,
Whilst we have left the faculty to feel.

Her winning softness, and her artless truth,
The aching tear from bitterness has stole,
Supplied the buried husband of my youth,
The first, the last possessor of my soul.

What scenes of fancied pleasure had I trac'd
Her little race of prattlers to attend,
And pass the short remainder of my days,
The grandchild's parent, and the daughter's friend.

No busy cares had offered to perplex
A scene of life so rationally drest,
But to see those the happiest of their sex,
Whom I esteem'd the fairest and the best.

Delusive dreams flow faster than my tears,
Nor ever bloom so wonderfully fair.
Distraction now for happiness appears,
And hopes succeeded only by despair.

Religion come, thou sister of the skies,
And quickly lift thy salutary rod;
Nor let this daring argument of sighs
A moment tax the wisdom of thy God.

The ways of heaven, though seldom understood,
Are still entitled to our highest trust!
Though seeming dark, are bountiful and good;
And tho' mysterious, merciful and just.

Make me, then, great Omnipotent, resign'd,
Thy awful fiat humbly to receive;
And, oh, forgive the weakness of a mind,
Which feels as mortal, and as such must grieve.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 16.

CORN REGULATION BILL.

TWO petitions were presented against the bill; one from the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, by Lord Walsingham, and the other from the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow, by the Duke of Montrose; but after a short conversation between the Lord Chancellor, Lord Stanhope, and the Duke of Montrose, they were withdrawn on the ground of informality.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill.

Earl Stanhope said, that no bill of greater importance could possibly claim their Lordships attention. The object of it was neither more nor less than intentionally and artificially to raise the price of corn, and thereby to create a proportionable advance upon all the other necessaries of life. The persons who had brought forward the measure did not seem to be aware of the natural consequences that must result from it. When the price of corn was advanced, the price of labour would advance in an equal degree. Our manufactures and commerce would be affected, and through these the shipping interest, and eventually our navy, the great bulwark of the State. It was nothing more, in plain language, than a plan to counteract the bounty of Providence, and to make the people of this country pay for the madness, folly, and absurdity of their legislators.

Instead of sending our superabundance abroad, he would recommend that it should be purchased by Government, and preserved in warehouses, as he had seen practised in other countries. In Switzerland, and in the little state of Geneva, before it was annexed to France, that practice had prevailed for some centuries. In Geneva he had eaten bread made from corn which had been preserved for 100 years, and better he had never eaten in his life. The apparatus for doing this was simple; it consisted in nothing more than four walls, a sloping shelf, and a pan of charcoal in the middle of the room to extract the moisture. The moment that was accomplished, the destructive principle was annihilated; and the corn might be preserved for centuries. The Government would give better proof of its concern for the comfort of the people, by employing those means to provide against periods of scarcity, than by exacting taxes from them, and afterwards squandering those taxes in bounties for exporting the most material of the necessaries of life. A prudent Government should not hesitate to receive lessons of precaution and providence from the ants and bees, and thousands of other creatures, in which the Divine wisdom was exemplified. An objection may be raised on account of the expence of erecting warehouses; but against that he was prepared. His advice was, convert the barracks, those expensive, and now, thank God, useless erections, into warehouses; useless, because the people are now themselves the soldiers.

His Lordship, referring to the report transmitted from the Committee of the House of Commons to their Lordships, stated, that it appeared from that report that no less a sum than thirty millions Sterling, either in specie or manufactures, had been sent out of the kingdom in the course of the last 13 years, for corn of various kinds. But that sum, even great as it was, was considerably understated; for he could prove there was an error in the accounts, and that the value of those purchases amounted to fifty-four millions. From the pernicious and absurd regulations of Government, the people of this country had been made to pay, in the years 1801 and 1802, the enormous sum of 5,700,000l. more than they ought, for the purchase of wheat alone. Had the Government acted as it ought to have done, the quartern loaf, which, in the first of those years, was 1s. 9d. would have been at 1s 4d. and in the next year, when it was sold at 1s. 10d½d. it would have been at 1s. 6d. His Lordship urged, with much force of argument, a variety of other objections to the bill, and concluded with moving that the bill be *rejected*.

Lord Hawkesbury said, he knew some of the most enlightened men in the country maintained, that it would be wise to abstain from all legislation upon the article

article of corn, and to leave the trade free. He also knew many intelligent men who maintained the contrary position, and insisted upon the necessity of parliamentary regulation. He would not venture to give, at that moment, any opinion upon so difficult and important a question, but content himself with briefly stating the objects of the bill, as they appeared to him. The great object of the bill was, first, to render the prices of corn steady, and to counteract, as far as legislation could effect it, the dangers and inconveniencies of frequent fluctuation; that was one object of the bill. The next was to encourage agriculture, by adopting such measures as may afford the farmer an opportunity of obtaining a fair profit for his labour and his capital. Their Lordships, from recent experience, must be deeply impressed with the great disadvantages arising from fluctuations, which, in the course of a few years, prevailed to the enormous disproportion of between 45s. and 156s. the prices of the quarter of corn at two periods. The best security that the country could have against famine, laying out of consideration the accidents of seasons, against which human precaution was of no avail, was to encourage the farmer to cultivate as much of the soil as he could. If he had not an opportunity of disposing of that surplus produce which he drew from his farm in a year of abundance, the consequence would be, that he would not cultivate to the same extent the next year, and thus out of plenty would arise the causes of future scarcity. To prevent the possible recurrence of those calamities was the real object of the bill, and not, as the Noble Earl had stated, to raise the price of corn by creating an intentional and artificial scarcity.

As to the Noble Earl's idea of establishing warehouses, as he had not gone sufficiently into the details of this plan, it was impossible for him either to disagree or coincide with him. Possibly such a system might have been advantageously employed in Geneva, in Switzerland, in Holland, or other small states, but he was apprehensive it would not answer in a country possessing the wealth and population of England. It was proposed by the bill, that a bounty should be granted on the exportation of corn, when the average price of it should be unreasonably low; that the exportation of it should be permitted when the average price even became higher; but that whenever it should attain a certain price, which was considered as tending to scarcity, then exportation should be absolutely prohibited. Again, whenever it should get up to that price, importation should be permitted. By those regulations, it was to be hoped that the prices would be kept tolerably steady; that great fluctuations would be prevented; that the farmer would have a reasonable chance for a fair profit upon his industry; and that agriculture would be encouraged, which experience had shewn to be the best security against scarcity. His Lordship concluded, by voting for the second reading of the bill, which he regarded as a most important improvement upon the system of laws for the regulation of the corn trade.

The Bishop of St Asaph could not agree with the Noble Secretary of State in the whole of his observations. He must at the same time admit, that it was neither a fair nor a candid mode of stating the question, as if its only object was to increase the price of corn. He was one of those persons who did think, that too much legislation had been already employed upon the article of corn. If it were left to find its own level, like every other article of merchandize; and if it were freed from legislative interposition, the consequence, he was convinced, would be, that the people of this country would be assured of a cheaper and a more certain and permanent supply. His Lordship considered the bill as one rather of experiment, and thought it entitled to their Lordships consideration.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence coincided in opinion with Lord Hawkesbury, and was persuaded that it was only by acting upon those principles that the subsistence of the people of the United Kingdom could be secured beyond all risques, but those that may be produced by the vicissitudes of bad seasons.

The original question was then put and carried.

Wednesday, July 18.

The Corn Bill was read a third time, and passed, after some objections by Lord Stanhope, and sent back to the Commons with some amendments.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, July 19.

A message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Corn Bill, with several amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

On the motion of Mr Western, the amendments were taken into consideration. After they had been read by the clerk,

The Speaker stated, that it was his duty to call the attention of the House to the precise nature of the amendments. The schedule D. annexed to the bill, regulating the duties, had the following title:—"Shewing the prices, when high or low duties shall take place on the importation of corn to Ireland." The amendment on the part of the bill to which this schedule applied, like the other amendments, struck out the criterion of the Irish price entirely. The consequence of this was, that the Lords said, one of the criterions of the House should not take place. This he apprehended so evidently trenched on the privileges of the House, being an amendment of a pecuniary nature, that it was utterly impossible the amendments could be received.

Mr Western moved, that the amendments be taken into further consideration this day three months.—This was agreed to, and the bill was of course lost.

Mr Western next moved, that the reports of the several Committees respecting the corn trade be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole House to-morrow. The Honourable Gentleman stated, that his object was to propose some further regulations in the shape of a new bill.

Mr Alderman Combe said, the session was too near a close to admit of due consideration of any further regulations whatever. The question was however carried.

Friday, July 20.

Mr Western moved, that the House do resolve into a Committee on the Corn Laws, for the purpose of bringing in a new bill.

Mr Alderman Combe hoped that the Hon. Gentleman would not think of persisting in this measure until next Session. He said the price of bread had risen since the last bill was brought in. The price of wheat was dearer in the market, and every one attributed the rise to the bill which had just been lost.

Mr Western said, it was his intention to propose a bill precisely similar to the one which was just unfortunately lost. He thought the bill absolutely necessary to secure the country against the danger of scarcity. If the bill was necessary before, it was still more now, when the exportation of corn had been permitted in France, with the view of encouraging the agriculture of that country, and, doubtless, in the expectation that some of it would find its way to this country.

Sir Wm. Curtis stated that the bill had created great alarm in the corn market. He was also of opinion, that an average taken on all the districts would retard importation in periods of scarcity.

The House then went into a committee on the Corn Laws, when Mr Western moved resolutions similar to those on which the last bill was founded. These were agreed to, and a bill ordered in.

Monday, July 23.

Mr Western brought in the corn regulation bill.

Lord Archibald Hamilton wished the bill to be postponed till next Session. He entertained very great doubts on the propriety of at all interfering with the corn trade. He complained of one part of the bill, relative to the importation of grain from Ireland to Scotland, which was not done in terms of the act 1801, but on the average of four maritime districts in England.

Mr Western replied, that the importation of grain to Scotland would be regulated by the average price of corn in four districts in Scotland, compared with the price of four districts in England.

The bill was then read a first time.

Wednesday, July 26.

On the motion of Mr Western, the House resolved into a Committee on the corn bill. The blank fixing the commencement of the operation of the bill, was filled up with the words "15th day of November next."

Lord Archibald Hamilton moved an amendment, that the words "Great Britain" be left out of the clause regulating the importation price, for the purpose of inserting the words "England and Wales." Agreed to. His Lordship also moved, that the importation

price

price to Scotland be regulated by the average of the four maritime districts of Scotland respectively. This amendment was also agreed to; the report was received, and the bill was read a third time next day, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 27.

The order of the day was moved for the second reading of the new Corn Bill.

Earl Stanhope rose, and repeated the arguments which he before detailed against the principle of this Bill, which he described as having no other tendency than to produce scarcity and a proportional increase in the price of bread and the other necessaries of life. To remedy these evils, and to provide a practical and systematic mode for the regulation of this important and necessary article of public consumption, he had three resolutions to propose for their Lordships' consideration:

"That it is the opinion of this House, that public granaries should be established, to receive, in years of plenty, corn and grain grown in this country, in order to keep down the price in years of scarcity, and effectually to ensure to this nation, in all seasons, a sufficient supply; and likewise in order to provide for the farmers at all times a certain market for their corn and grain, and to diminish the fluctuation in the price of those necessaries of life.

"That it is the opinion of this House, that all impediments, created by any law or laws, to the free warehousing of corn and grain, ought to be removed, abolished, and repealed.

"That, in order to encourage the growth of corn and grain in Great Britain and Ireland, and at the same time to decrease the price thereof, for the benefit of the people at large, and for the increase of our manufactures and commerce, it is the opinion of this House, that the farmers should be for ever discharged from the payment of all direct taxes, parish and county rates, cesses, dues, tythes, and Parliamentary impositions whatsoever, save only and except those rates of the nature of a penalty, which may be raised upon any hundred as such."

These resolutions, his Lordship said, it was not his wish, viewing them as of the highest importance, to call on their Lordships immediately to discuss. He should content himself with moving that they be taken into consideration this day se'ennight.—His Lordship, however, proceeded to enter into a long argument in support of each resolution, and, on the whole, contended, that by adopting them, bread would be reduced to the price of 5d. per quartern loaf, instead of being, as it must be by the present bill, 15d. The arguments of the Noble Earl, and the elucidations which he thought proper to introduce, not being altogether relevant to the subject, we deem it improper in us to enter into. His Lordship concluded by moving, that instead of the words "read a second time," the word "*rejected*" be inserted.

The Duke of Montrose could not conceive how resolutions similar to those proposed by the Noble Earl could be brought forward at this period of the Session. The present bill, though merely one of regulation, and founded on the existing law of the country, had, in one shape or another, been before Parliament for many months. It could not, therefore, be a measure of surprise, nor one from which such dangerous consequences as those attributed to it by the Noble Earl were necessarily to be inferred. It was, in fact, a bill for equalizing the price of corn—for preventing the exorbitant price of it at one period, and the equally ruinous decrease of it at another.

Lord Hawkesbury followed on the same side, and strongly enforced, not the propriety merely, but the necessity of the present bill, which, he contended, was as the Noble Duke has represented it, not a bill for *encreasing*, but for *equalising* the price of corn. The remaining part of his Lordship's observations being confined principally to that part of the Noble Earl's (Stanhope) speech, which we deemed it improper in us to enter into, it seems equally unnecessary to touch on the answer to it.

The Duke of Clarence also supported the bill, which, in his opinion, so far from warranting the character given to it by the Noble Earl, of encreasing the price of bread, went only to preserve it at a proper medium; rendering it, neither, from its lowness of price, a cause for dissipation or waste; nor, on the other hand, in times of scarcity, an article above the purchase of the common people of the country.

The

The question was then put, when the bill was read a second time.

Earl Stanhope then again moved his resolutions, which he proposed should be discussed this day se'ennight.

Lord Mulgrave moved that the House do adjourn.

The Lord Chancellor objected to the resolutions as being impracticable, and from the agitation of which it would be for the advantage of the public to abstain, as only leading to the discussion of advantages which could not be realized.

The Duke of Clarence said a few words, after which the motion of Lord Mulgrave was put, and carried without a division.

Saturday, July 28.

The Corn Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, July 31.

In the morning their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family arrived in town from Windsor, and soon after two o'clock his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and as soon as he had taken his seat upon the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The Speaker, attended by a considerable number of Members, accordingly went up to the House of Peers, and on coming up to the bar, addressed himself to his Majesty in the following speech:

" *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, approach the foot of your Majesty's throne, with sentiments of unfeigned joy and reverence.

" The bill which I hold in my hand completes the Supplies for the present year. These, Sire, we have appropriated to the farther support of your Majesty's Household, and the honour and dignity of your Crown, to the military defence of the realm, and to the various services of your extended Empire. In providing for these grants, large in their amount, and commensurate with the extraordinary demands of the times in which we live, we have nevertheless steadily persevered in our former course, by raising a large proportion of our supplies within the year; and we have now the proud satisfaction to see that the permanent Debt of the State is rapidly diminishing, at the same time that the growing prosperity of the country has strengthened and multiplied all its resources.

Contemplating the war in which we are engaged, the character and the means of our enemy, and the possible duration of the contest, although we are fearless of its issue, we have nevertheless deemed it our indispensible duty to deliberate with unremitting solicitude upon the best system for our military defence; and the voluntary spirit of your people seconding the views of parliament, has at the same time animated all ranks of men with an ardent desire of attaining such a state of discipline in arms, as may enable them successfully to co-operate with your Majesty's regular and veteran forces.

" Thus formidably armed and powerfully sustained, we trust that, with the blessing of God, we shall victoriously maintain your Majesty's throne, and transmit unimpaired to our descendents the most perfect form of government which the world has ever experienced for the practical happiness of mankind: firmly persuaded that this Empire will long outlast the storms which have overwhelmed the continent of Europe; and earnestly hoping that other nations now fallen may witness the destruction of a tyranny founded on fraud and violence, and cemented with innocent blood, and again recover their ancient power and independence, as the best guarantees for the future welfare and tranquillity of the civilized world.

" The Bill which I have to present to your Majesty is entitled,

' An act for granting to his Majesty
' a certain Sum of Money out of
' the Consolidated Fund of Great
' Britain, and for applying a certain
' Sum of Money therein mention-
' ed, for the service of Great Bri-
' tain for the year 1804, and for
' further appropriating the Supplies
' granted in this Session of Parlia-
' ment:

" To which your Commons, with all humility, intreat your Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent having been given to this Bill, his Majesty closed the Session

sion of Parliament with the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Before I put an end to the present Session of Parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your consideration.

You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful Volunteer force, which the ardour and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled; you have at the same time endeavoured to combine an additional establishment for our domestic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such a scale as may be proportioned to the circumstances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgements for the fresh proof which you have given me of your constant and affectionate attachment to my person and family, and your regard to the honour and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil list revenues, and for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service; and especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as possible, the accumulation of debt, and for raising so large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your respective counties the same zeal for the public interest which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all classes of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is most dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

The preparations which the enemy has long been forming for the declared purpose of invading this kingdom are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the skill, valour, and discipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the issue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the blessing of providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in establishing, in the eyes of foreign nations, the security of this country on a basis never to be shaken.

In addition to this first and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefits to be derived from our successful exertions will not be confined within ourselves; but that, by their example and their consequences, they may lead to the re-establishment of such a system in Europe, as may rescue it from the precarious state to which it is reduced; and may finally raise an effectual barrier against the unbounded schemes of aggrandisement and ambition which threaten every independent nation that yet remains on the Continent."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the fourth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the fourth day of September next.

His Majesty was dressed in regimentals, looked remarkably well, and in good spirits, and read the Speech with his usual clearness and distinctness. A number of elegant women were in the House of Peers. The day was remarkably fine, and the sight of our beloved Monarch being, from recent circumstances, uncommonly interesting, great crowds

crowds were assembled in the park and in the streets, as the procession passed to and from the Parliament House, who greeted the Sovereign with the most joyful acclamations.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent during the last Session of Parliament.

June 29.—The Royal Assent, by commission, was given to an act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force for the defence of the realm, and to provide for augmenting his majesty's regular forces, and for the gradual reduction of the militia of England.—An act for directing certain public accounts of Ireland to be laid annually before Parliament.—An act to exempt from duties on export all linens the manufacture of the United Kingdom.—An act to indemnify solicitors, attornies, &c. who have neglected to enter certificates, &c.—An act for the preventing of bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Burgh of Aylesbury.—An act for making further provision for making and maintaining an inland navigation, commonly called the Caledonian Canal, from the eastern to the western Sea, by Inverness and Fort William.—An act to alter and amend several acts for making and repairing Turnpike Roads in the county of Haddington.—An act to alter and consolidate several acts for making and repairing turnpike roads in the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr.—An act to suspend prosecutions under certain acts relative to the woollen manufacture; and to 51 English road and private acts.

July 3.—The Royal Assent, by commission, was given to an act to continue, until the 1st July 1805, an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for continuing two acts, the one passed in the 42d year of his present Majesty, for regulating the prices at which grain, meal, and flour, may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and the other, made in the last session of Parliament, for permitting the exportation of seed corn from Great Britain to Ireland, and the importation of malt into Great Britain from Ireland.—An act for assessing the proprietors of lands in the county of Inverness towards the expence of making and supporting such roads and bridges therein as shall be approved of by the Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session of Parliament, for making roads and building bridges in the islands of Scotland.

July 10.—The Royal Assent, by commission, was given to an act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise therein mentioned into Ireland; and also certain duties of excise on spirits, malt, and tobacco in Ireland—An act for granting to his Majesty certain stamp duties in Ireland—An act to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of Great Britain to issue Exchequer bills—An act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force for the defence of the realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's regular forces; and for the gradual reduction of the militia of Scotland.—An act to amend the laws for regulating the linen manufacture of Ireland—An act to prevent the counterfeiting of silver coin, issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, called Dollars, and silver coin which may be issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, called Tokens.

July 14.—The Royal Assent was given to—An act for settling and securing a certain annuity on the Viscountess Kilwarden, and on the family of the late Lord Kilwarden—An act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force to be raised in Ireland for the defence of the realm, and augmenting the regular forces—An act for enabling subjects of foreign States to inlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's service—An act for making and repairing certain roads in the counties of Banff, Elgin, Aberdeen, and Inverness, for building bridges over the river Spey,—and to five English road acts.

July 20.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to an act for the better support of his Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the united kingdom; and for preventing accumulation of arrears in the payments out of the Civil List revenues—An act for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries—An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds for the

purposes

purposes therein mentioned—An act to obviate certain inconveniencies in the execution of an act for granting a contribution on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices---An act for regulating the appointment of Commissioners to act in the execution of an act for granting to his Majesty a contribution on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices---An act for confirming the provisions of an act, so far as the same prohibits the import of malt into Ireland; and for repealing the power given to the Lord Lieutenant of prohibiting the use of oats and oatmeal in the distillation of spirits in Ireland---An act to permit certain persons in the Office of Ordnance, and the Quarter-Master-General, to send and receive letters free from the duty of postage.---An act for further continuing for seven years, an act for encouraging the manufacture of leather, by lowering the duty payable on the importation of oak bark.--An act for reviving, amending, and further continuing several laws relating to the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries---An act to amend an act for settling disputes that may arise between masters and workmen engaged in the cotton manufacture in England---and to several acts respecting Ireland, some English road acts, and ten private acts.

July 28.---The Royal Assent was given in virtue of a commission from his Majesty, to---An act to repeal the several duties under the Commissioners for managing the duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper in Great Britain, and to grant new and additional duties in lieu thereof---An act for raising the sum of 800,000l. Irish Currency, by Treasury bills, for the service of Ireland---An act for granting additional annuities to the Proprietors of Stock, created by two acts passed in the 37th and 42d years of his present Majesty---An act for the better collection of his Majesty's revenue of Customs and Excise in Ireland--An act to permit the warehousing of Spirits in Ireland for exportation--An act for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments in the several public offices in Ireland, and to correct the abuses therein---An act to amend certain of the provisions of an Act respecting the purchase of lands and hereditaments for the public service ---An act to alter, amend and render more effectual, an act passed in the present Session, for augmenting his Majesty's regular forces, and for the gradual reduction of the Militia---an Act to explain an act of the present Session, for amending the acts relating to corps of yeomanry and volunteers in Great Britain, respecting accounting for money received by volunteer officers---an Act for warehousing goods at the new Docks at London, and to several English road and private acts.

July 30.--The Royal Assent was given to an act to regulate the importation and exportation of corn, and the bounties and duties payable thereon, and to an Act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following is an accurate list of the appeals from the Court of Session brought before the House of Peers last Session, with their determinations generally :---

1. CHRISTIE *v.* PROUDFOOT.---This was a claim of the Trades of Perth, who contended that their sons and sons-in-law had, by charter and usage, a right to become members of the Guildry Incorporation. The Court of Session decided against the claim.---*Affirmed*, with 60l. costs.

2. MORTHLAND *v.* CADELL.---*Withdrawn.*

3. NAPIER *v.* NAPIER.---*Withdrawn.*

4. GRAHAM of Balgowan *v.* HOPE WEIR, and the LORD ADVOCATE. This cause related to the division of the late Marquis of Annandale's personal Property among the parties.---*Affirmed.*

5. M'CALL *v.* LORD ADVOCATE.---*Withdrawn.*

6. Sir ROBERT ABERCROMBY *v.* Capt. ELPHINSTON FLEMING, respecting the rights of voting of certain freeholders, at the last election of a representative for the county of Stirling.---*Affirmed.*

7. HUNTER and OTHERS *v.* EARL of KINNOULL and OTHERS, respecting salmon fishings in the river Tay. The appellants had let the fishings to certain persons, who inclosed part of the sands with net work, which let in the fish when the tide flowed, and prevented their escape when it ebbed, and had also made a leader of the same materials to decoy the fish into the inclosure, which

which injured the Respondents in the higher parts of the river. The Court of Session found this mode illegal, and ordered the machinery to be removed. ---*Affirmed.*

8. DUKE of QUEENSBERRY v. MACMURDO.-- Settled by the Parties at the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

9. GRIEVE v. CUNNINGHAM.---*Remitted* to the Court of Session.

10. LASHLEY v. HOG, respecting Mrs LASHLEY's claim to the share of her father's moveable property at the time of her mother's death, known in Scotland by the name of *Jus Relictae*, and to her share of Bank of Scotland Stock, as subject to her *Legitim*, &c.---The Interlocutors were reversed to the effect of finding, that Mrs Lashley's legitim extends over all the Bank shares transferred by Roger to Thomas Hog, to purchase lands, and to all the shares of which Roger profited by the dividends. That Mr Hogg's domicile was in Scotland at the time of his wife's death, and that the appellant's *jus relictæ* is therefore not disappointed by the contract of marriage, or by the marriage having taken place in England. A remit was made to apply this judgment. In other respects the interlocutors are affirmed; and the cross appeal, which was not entered in due time, is dismissed.

11. ARROT v. KERR, respecting whether the Appellant was liable to pay a bill of 97l.---*Affirmed.*

Recapitulation.

Affirmed - - - -	5
Affirmed in part, and Reversed in part - - - - -	1
Remitted - - - -	1
Withdrawn - - - -	3
Settled by the Parties -	1
Total	11

During the last Twenty Sessions of Parliament, Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight Appeals from the Court of Session have been determined by the House of Lords, only Thirty-five of which have been totally Reversed.

THE

Monthly Register,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1804.

GERMANY.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, *August* 15.

THE information contained in the Vienna Gazette of this day's date is exceedingly interesting. It announces to the public the result and secret of the correspondence or negociations of this Court, in regard to acknowledging the new Imperial family of France. The family of Bonaparte will be acknowledged as such, and the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria will be acquired in return by the Archducal House. The communications given in the Court Gazette of this day are as follow:

"His Royal, Imperial, Apostolic Majesty, arrived in this city on the 10th inst. from Baden, to assist at an extraordinary conference of State, at which were present his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, the Chancellor of Hungary, that of Bohemia and Austria, that of Transylvania, the Tavernicus of Hungary, and the President of the Chamber of Finances and of the Bank.

"In consequence of the supreme determination which has been declared in this Council of State, the following patent is published:

PATENT.

"We, Francis II. by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, always August, King of Germany, of Hungary, and Bohemia, of Galicia, Lodomeria, &c. Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy and Lorrain, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c. &c.

"Though we have already attained, by

by the Divine will, and by the choice of the Electors of the Roman and Germanic Empire, to a dignity which leaves no room to desire any augmentation of titles and consideration, it is, however, our duty, in our quality of Chief of the Austrian House and Monarchy, to provide for the maintenance and preservation of that equality of hereditary titles and dignities with the first Sovereigns and Powers of Europe, which belongs to the Sovereigns of Austria, both on account of the ancient lustre of their House, and in regard to the extent and population of their estates, comprehending independent kingdoms and principalities, so considerable, and which have been secured to them by possession, agreeably to the rights of nations, and by treaties.

"To establish, in a durable manner, this perfect equality of rank, we have determined, and think ourselves authorized, after the example which has been given us in the preceding century by the Imperial Court of Russia, and that which is now given to us by the new Sovereign of France, to confer also on the House of Austria, as far as relates to its independent states, the hereditary title of EMPEROR. We have therefore resolved, after mature reflection, solemnly to assume and to establish, for us and for our successors, in the unalterable possession of our independent Kingdoms and States, the title and dignity of HEREDITARY EMPEROR of AUSTRIA (as the denomination of our House,) in such a manner that all our Kingdoms, Principalities, and Provinces, shall invariably retain the titles, constitutions, prerogatives, and relations, which they have hitherto enjoyed.

"According to this supreme decision and declaration, we decree and enact—

"I. That immediately after our title of Elected Emperor of the Romans, shall be inserted that of Hereditary Emperor of Austria, after which, shall follow our other titles of King of Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c. then those of Archduke of Austria, Duke of Styria, &c. and those of the other hereditary countries. But as since our accession to the throne there have successively taken place, in the possessions of our house, several changes, which have been confirmed by solemn treaties, we at the same time make known the undermentioned titles newly regulated according to the present state of things, and our will is, that they be introduced and employed in future.

"II. The title of Imperial Prince and of Imperial Princess shall be given and conferred with that of Archduke and Archduchess, as well as of Royal Highness, to our descendants of both sexes, and to those of our successors in the sovereignty of the House of Austria.

"III. As all our kingdoms and other possessions must retain, without restriction, their present denominations and relations, this is understood in particular of our kingdom of Hungary, and of the countries which are united to it, and also of such of our hereditary states as have hitherto been in immediate relation with the Germanic Empire, which ought in future to preserve the same relations with it, agreeably to the privileges granted to our House by the Emperors our predecessors.

"IV. We reserve to ourselves the right of determining hereafter the solemnities which shall take place at our coronation, and that of our successors as Hereditary Emperor. Those, however, which were practised at our coronation, and that of our predecessors, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall continue to subsist in future without any change.

"V. This declaration and ordinance shall be published and carried into execution throughout all our hereditary kingdoms and states, without delay, and in the accustomed forms. We have no doubt that all our states and subjects will receive with gratitude and patriotic interest this disposition, the object of which is to maintain the consideration of the Austrian Monarchy.

"Done at Vienna, the 11th August 1804.

GRAND TITLE.

We, Francis II. by the Grace of God, elected Emperor of the Romans, always August, Hereditary Emperor of Austria, King of Germany, Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Gallicia, Lodomeria; Archduke of Austria; Duke of Lorraine, Venice, Salzbourg, Styria, Corinthia, and Carniola; Grand Duke of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Wirtemberg, Upper and Lower Silesia, Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, Auschwitz and Zator, Teschen, Friouli, and Zara; Prince of Suabia, Eichstadt, Passau, Trent,

Trent, Brixen, Berchtolsgaden, and Lindau; Princely Count of Habsbourg, Tyrol, Rybourg, Goricia, and Gradiska; Margrave of Burgau, Upper and Lower Lusatia; Landgrave of the Brisgau, Ortenau, and Nellenbourg; Count of Monsfort and Hohenems, of Upper and Lower Hohenberg, Bregentz, Sonnenberg and Rothenfels, Blumeneck, and Hofen; Lord of the March of Esclavonia, Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, &c.

(Here follow the Grand Titles in Latin.)

The new letters of credit of his Apostolic, Royal and Imperial Majesty, to the Emperor of the French, will be sent without delay to Count Philip de Cobentzel.

Couriers were dispatched with this intelligence, which is doubly important in the present conjuncture, to Paris and Petersburgh.—*Vienna Court Gazette.*

VIENNA, *Aug.* 18.

The following Note has been transmitted by the Vice Court and State Chancellor to the Corps Diplomatic at Vienna:—

"His Imperial Majesty has commanded the Undersigned Vice Court and State Chancellor to notify to M——, that his Majesty has been pleased to assume the dignity of Hereditary Emperor of Austria, and to cause himself to be proclaimed as such.

"M—— is requested to communicate this to his Court. The Emperor hopes that this communication will be received in a manner perfectly agreeable to the connection which so happily exists between the two Sovereigns; and that the object of the same will be considered as adapted to public circumstances. Induced by these to assume the Imperial dignity, his Majesty is at the same time convinced that this resolution cannot in any manner be detrimental to the relation in which he stands to the German Empire, and the different countries which compose the Austrian Monarchy.

"The Undersigned assures M—— of his most particular esteem."

His Imperial Majesty has appointed a Grand Council of State to be held on the 21st inst. under the Presidency of the Principal Chamberlain, the Prince of Stahremberg, and attended by the Principal Court Chancellor, and other officers of the Court, in which the ceremonial of the Coronation, and the festivities on the occasion, will be arranged.

RATISBON, *Aug.* 26.

The most important article of this day is a note given in to the Diet by the Swedish Minister, in consequence of the notification delivered to the Diet by Count Stadion, of the Emperor of Germany having declared himself Hereditary Emperor of Austria. The Swedish Note is drawn up in very guarded language, but it sufficiently marks his Majesty's disapprobation of the measure. It is as follows:—

"In consequence of the Note delivered in to the Diet on the 25th inst. by the Excellent Legations of the Electorate of Bohemia and Archduchy of Austria, relative to the Austrian Imperial title, the undersigned Envoy has it in commission to declare, that his Majesty the King of Sweden certainly feels the sincerest participation in every thing that can tend to promote the advantage or gratification of his Imperial Majesty and his imperial House: Yet, as a guarantee of the Constitution of the Empire, and still more as an estate of the Empire, he cannot but conceive that the object to which the Note relates, from its inseparable connection with the composition of the German Empire, ought not merely to be notified to the Diet, but made the subject of a discussion which may give all the Members of that Assembly an opportunity of expressing their opinions on Constitutional grounds.

(Signed) "KNUT BILDT."

Ratisbon, Aug. 26.

Upon this very extraordinary measure of the Emperor of Germany, the London prints make the following pointed reflections:

In the first view of this singular proceeding, no important political consequence may be supposed to arise from it, the new title being only assumed by the House of Austria, *with relation to its independent states*, and not intended to supersede the constitutional title of *elected Emperor of the Romans.*—But as it lessens the influence of rank and titles, resulting from transmitted rights, and sanctioned by a long course of ages, it may tend to excite an indifference in the opinions of mankind, that may shake those principles of allegiance, and that reverence for illustrious rulers, which

are

are the strongest bulwarks for the security of thrones.

In justification of this extraordinary step, recourse is had to a *precedent* no less extraordinary—"the example now given to us by *the new Sovereign of France*."—The assumption, then, of the new title is not claimed in recompence for any great benefit conferred upon the co-estates of the Empire, nor from any accession of power or dominion acquired by an honourable and brilliant atchievement.—No.—The misfortunes of the Austrian arms in the late war precluded the possibility of doing the one, and the consequent result carried the sad reverse of the other.—The conduct of Russia in the last century is stated indeed—but that is the *pretext*—the *real motive* for this vain-glorious declaration, is to court and flatter the self-created occupant of the throne of an illustrious Prince and relation, whose meek spirit must be deeply wounded by this ungracious act of the Austrian Council of State.

But from a mere name the House of Austria cannot expect to derive stability and aggrandisement; and with respect to splendour and dignity, the head of that family cannot hope for any addition, since, by his own act, he acknowledges himself a junior and inferior potentate to the Corsican. It would be difficult for the pettiest and most desponding Prince in Europe to compliment Bonaparte in a more servile way on his title than the Emperor of Germany has done in the present instance. It has long been apparent that, although he might delay, he could not, consistently with the safety of his dominions, withhold his recognition of the Usurper; but here he not only acknowledges the Emperor of the French, but even holds him up as a model, and pleads his example in justification of his own conduct. The House of Austria could not devise any thing more calculated to tarnish the lustre and sully the glory of a long line of illustrious Princes.

Many are, however, of opinion, that this measure, although it does not immediately subvert the Germanic system, is the precursor of alterations finally destructive of the Imperial constitution; and that however puerile the motive for its adoption may in the first instance seem, it may have a side-look to that favourite object of Austrian ambition, the hereditary establishment of the elective title in the House of Austria.

There appears indeed no absolute recognition of the title of Bonaparte in the Imperial Patent. Such a recognition had not been made so late as the 15th ult. and the delay is attributed to the spirited conduct of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, who declared, that if such a step was taken before the return of a courier which he had dispatched to St Petersburgh, he would quit Vienna. That an ample acknowledgment of the Imperial usurpation would ensue, there is, however, every reason to believe; and we are sorry to add, that Prince Esterhazy, one of the first and most opulent noblemen in Germany, is selected to carry to the Corsican the recognition of his title, and congratulations upon his *Elevation*, from the Emperor of Germany and Austria.

We understand that a Courier from Vienna arrived in London on the 5th Sept. who brought to Count Stahremberg the Imperial Patent, declaring the Emperor hereditary Emperor of Austria, and fresh credentials as Ambassador from his Imperial Majesty in his *double* Imperial capacity.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 22d August, states some of Bonaparte's intrigues at that Court, previous to the late revolutionary step of the Austrian Cabinet.

"Before," says the letter, "the Senatus Consultum, making Bonaparte Emperor of the French, was published at Paris, our Court, as well as those of St Petersburgh and Berlin, had been sounded as to what manner they would regard such an act, and couriers were immediately sent by it to Russia and Prussia, to obtain the opinions of these Cabinets. We were soon informed by our Ambassador at Berlin, Count Metternich, "that whatever changes were determined on in France, would be approved of in Prussia, being regarded there as *mere formalities*, as long as Bonaparte continued at the head of the French Government."

"Before the Court of St Petersburgh had time to answer our question on this subject, a courier brought to it an account of Bonaparte's invasion of Germany, and murder of the Duke of Enghien. The coolness before subsisting between Russia and France was now increased, and a proposal was made by Alex-

Alexander I. to Francis II. of uniting with Russia, England, Turkey, and Sweden, and attempting to set a limit to Bonaparte's crimes and encroachments. This proposal of Russia was seconded by the English and Swedish Ambassadors here. As both Russia and Prussia were arming, our Court ordered three large encampments, being desirous to be prepared to repell all attacks made upon its independence. During this interval, the French Ambassador, Champagny, received courier upon courier, mostly confidential officers of Bonaparte's guard, some carrying offers of aggrandizement, others threats of invasion, but all intriguing with our Ministers, as well as with our courtiers, distributing presents to some, and great promises to all.

"The proposal of an hereditary Austrian Emperor *came from Talleyrand*, but our Cabinet desired at the same time an hereditary Empire over Germany, which the Cabinet of St Cloud strongly opposed. The Emperor and his family, to get rid of those troublesome intrigues, left his capital for Baden, and every thing seemed to indicate an alliance with Russia, and a formation of a new league against France, when Bonaparte's favourite aid-de-camp, General Lauriston, arrived here with a kind of *ultimatum*, which required an immediate answer, and in threatening language declared, "that 300,000 Frenchmen should, before three months, be at our gates, and the King of Prussia be immediately elected a King of the Romans, if our Cabinet hesitated any longer to salute the Corsican as Emperor of the French: Offering, on the other hand, an augmentation of territory, with Belgrade, and other forts upon the Turkish frontiers, if we either joined in alliance with France and Prussia, or only continued neuter.

"Many great and unexpected obstacles had besides been met with in our negociations with Russia and Britain. Our Court was, therefore, on the eve of a war with France, without any alliance with other states, and had no other choice left but to take the determination it has done; a determination equally dictated by policy and prudence. By it time is at least gained, and if during the next winter a general pacification cannot be brought about through *the medium of our Court, as desired by France*, we will, at least, be better prepared than we are now, to act as circumstances may require.

"I cannot conclude without mentioning a common report here of Prussia and France having offered to guarantee to our Court the proposed acquisition on the Turkish frontiers, if in its turn it would guarantee with France, to Prussia, the acquisition of Hanover and Swedish Pomerania, and with Prussia to France, the incorporation of the Batavian Republic. This I can assure is certain, that Bonaparte still meditates great changes upon the Continent."

From the sudden and unexpected manner in which the Imperial decree was issued, we are inclined to believe the statements in the preceding letter highly probable.

WAR IN INDIA.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, June 21. 1804.

The following letter from Major-General Wellesley to his Excellency the Governor-General, has been received at the East India House, enclosed in a dispatch from the Governor and Council at Bombay, dated the 10th of January 1804:—

Camp at Doagaum, Dec. 15, 1803.

MY LORD,

After the battle of Argaum, I determined to lose no time in commencing the siege of Gaulgnur, and accordingly marched on, and arrived at Elechpoor on the 5th inst. with both divisions, and halted on the 6th, in order to establish an hospital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum.

The fort of Gaulghur stands on a lofty mountain, and consists of one complete inner fort, which points to the south, where the rock is most steep, and an outer fort which covers the inner to the north-westward and north. This outer fort has a third wall, which covers the approach to it from the north by the village of Lapada. All these walls are strongly built, and fortified by ramparts and towers.

On the 6th inst. the 1st battalion of the 2d regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Chalmers, and two companies of the 94th, and the 1st of the 6th, under Captain Maitland, were detached to drive the enemy from the ground, which they occupied to the southward of the fort, and

and to seize the fortified village of Damargaum, which covers the road by which Colonel Stevenson was to pass towards Labada. Both these detachments succeeded. On the 7th both divisions marched from Kiechpoor, Col. Stevenson into the mountains by Damargaum, and my division towards the southern face of the fort Gaulghur. From that day till the 12th, on which day Colonel Stevenson broke ground near Labada, the troops in his division went through a series of laborious services, with the utmost chearfulness and perseverance. The heavy ordnance and stores were dragged by hand over mountains and through ravines, for nearly the whole distance, by roads the troops made for themselves.

On the 12th, at night, Colonel Stevenson erected two batteries in front of the north face of the fort, consisting of two iron eighteen pounders, three iron twelve pounders, two brass twelve pounders, and two five-inch howitzers.

On the same night the troops of my division constructed a battery for two iron and two brass twelve pounders on the mountain under the southern gate, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. Unfortunately the iron guns could not be removed into the battery, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the troops, and the fire of the brass guns produced but little effect.

The fire of all these batteries opened on the 13th in the morning, and on the 14th, at night, the breaches in the walls of the outer fort were practicable; all the arrangements were made for storming on this day; Lieut.-Col. Kenny of the 11th regiment commanded the party for the storm, consisting of the flank companies of the 94th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Halliburton's brigade, with Lieut-Col. Maclean's brigade in the reserve. At the same hour I made two attacks from the southward, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter, one under Lieut.-Col. Wallace, consisting of the 74th regiment, five companies of the 78th, and the 1st battalion of the 10th regiment on the north-west gate.

All the troops advanced about ten in the morning. The detachment under Lieut.-Col. Chalmers arrived at the north-west gate at the moment the enemy were endeavouring to escape through it from the detachment of Col. Stevenson's corps, which had been sent to communicate with Colonel Chalmers; and he entered without difficulty.

The wall in the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was then to be carried; after some attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outward fort, a place was found at which it was possible to escalade the wall. Captain Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regiment, fixed the ladders against this place, escaladed the wall, opened the gates for the storming party, and the fort was shortly in our possession.

The enemy's garrison was numerous; it consisted of Rajah Poot's, and a great part of Bury Sing's regular infantry, which had escaped from the battle of Argaum, commanded by Bury Sing himself; they were all armed with the Company's new muskets and bayonets; vast numbers were killed, particularly at the different gates.

The service has been performed, I hope, with small loss on our side; no officer has been killed, and none wounded, that I have heard of, excepting Lieut.-Col. Kenny, of the 11th regiment, and Lieut. Young of the 2d battalion of the 7th.

In the performance of this service all the good qualities of British troops have been conspicuous to a degree which I have seldom witnessed. In bringing on their ordnance and stores to the point of attack, the troops of Colonel Stevenson's division performed the most laborious work with a zeal for the service, and a patience and perseverance never surpassed; and, when opposed to the enemy, their conduct shewed the same gallant spirit that has carried the British troops through so many difficulties in the course of this war.

The General, in the conclusion, particularizes a number of officers who greatly distinguished themselves, and bestows the highest encomiums on their courage and conduct. The quantity of property taken had not been ascertained, but the General supposes it would not be much.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the siege and storm of Gaulghur.

General Wellesley's Division—Europeans, 2 wounded; Natives, 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 1 missing.

Subsidiary Force—Europeans, 5 killed, and

and 57 wounded; Natives, 7 killed, 42 wounded, and 2 missing.

Officers Killed and Wounded—Lieut. Young, 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I. killed; Lieut.-Col. Kenny, commanding the 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I. and Lieutenant Parlby, of the 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I. wounded.

Return of Ordnance, &c. found in the fort—52 pieces of Ordnance, mostly brass, and serviceable; upwards of 2000 stand of English arms, 150 wall-pieces, and a variety of country arms not yet collected.

It appears from the same dispatches, that this important war is concluded by treaties of peace signed with the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Row Scindia, the former on the 17th of December 1803, the latter on the 30th of the same month, which have been transmitted to the Governor General.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the East India Company and the Rajah of Berar, who cedes to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balasore; and all the territories of which he has collected the revenues jointly with the Soubah of the Dekan. The forts of Neroalia and Gaulghur, are to remain in possession of the Rajah; but all places to the southward, and to the west of the river Wurdah, to be given up to the British Government. Districts amounting to 4 lacks of rupees per annum, contiguous to those forts, are to be given up to the Rajah. The Rajah entirely renounces all claims on the territories of the British Government, ceded as above, and on those of the Soubah of the Dekan. The Rajah engages never to take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subjects of any other European or American Power, that may be at war with the British Government, or any British subject, European or native, without the consent of the Company. The East India Company engage not to assist or countenance any discontented relations or subjects of the Rajah. Accredited Ministers from each of the Governments shall reside at the Court of the other. The Rajah renounces all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Scindia and other Mahratta Chiefs, against the Company. The treaty shall be ratified by the Rajah in 8 days, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered over, and the troops withdrawn.

TREATY WITH SCINDIA.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Hon. East India Company and their allies, and Mahrajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia. Scindia cedes to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Dooab, and country situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, and in the countries to the northward of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Goodepoor, and of the Rajah of Gohud; the forts of Broach and Ahmednugger, and all the territories which belonged to him previous to the war, situated to the southward of the Adjuntee Hills, including Goodepoor, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery. Scindia renounces all claims on the forts, territories, &c. so ceded, and all claims upon the British Government and their allies, the Soubah of the Dekan, and Anaud Row Guickwar. The fort of Asseer Gur, the city of Berhampore, the forts of Powanghur and Gohud, and the territories in Candeish and the Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to Scindia. It having been represented that the family of Scindia having long held, as a gift from the Kings of Hindostan, the districts situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Goodepoor; and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by this treaty, are held by the family of the late Mahadgi Scindia and others, who would suffer much distress, if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in that country, it is agreed that these districts and lands shall still continue to be held in Enaum and in Jaghir, under the protection of the Company; and that no individuals may incur loss, or suffer distress, the Company shall either pay pensions, or grant lands in Jaghir, provided the total amount does not exceed 17 lacks of rupees per annum. The British treaties with feudatories of Scindia are confirmed; the latter renounces all claims upon the persons with whom such treaties have been made, and proclaims them to be independent of his Government. Scindia renounces all claims upon Shah Allum, and engages to interfere no further

further in the affairs of his Majesty, nor to engage in his service any Frenchman, &c.

Thus has terminated a war, in which the skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by all the officers and soldiers of the British army, have hardly ever been surpassed, and their unexampled success must tend to strengthen in a high degree the interests of the company throughout Hindostan.

We subjoin the following particulars as somewhat interesting:—

Our readers have already been informed of General Lake's visit to the unfortunate Emperor of Hindostan, after the success of our arms before Delhi. (*See Mag. for April.*) He was conducted to the Royal presence by the Monarch's eldest son, Mirza Akbar Shah. The crowd in the city was so great, that the procession could with difficulty make their way to the palace. At length the Commander in Chief was ushered into the Royal presence, and found the unfortunate and venerable Emperor, oppressed by the accumulated calamities of *old age, degraded authority, extreme poverty, and loss of sight*, seated under a small canopy, the remnant of the Royal state, with every external appearance of the misery of his condition. Such has been the effect of French alliance! Such was the state of that power whom the French pretended to support!

It is impossible to describe the impression which the Commander in Chief's conduct on this interesting occasion made on the minds of the people of Delhi, and the Mussulmen in its neighbourhood. In the metaphorical language of Asia, the native news-writers, who describe the interesting scene, have declared, that the Emperor recovered his *sight from excess of joy!*

In addition to many marks of favour and condescension on the part of the Emperor, he immediately conferred on General Lake the *second title* of the Empire.

In consequence of the brilliant termination of the wars in India, and of the great accession of territory and glory, which has been the result of the unparalleled valour of our troops in seconding the well-laid plans of the Government, a public meeting was held of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, on the 14th of February last. Mr Speke was called to the Chair, when it was resolved to present an Address to his Excellency the Governor General on the happy restoration of peace to the Continent of India. It was also

Resolved, that a marble statue of his Excellency Marquis Wellesley be erected at Calcutta, as a lasting memorial of the sense which the British inhabitants of the settlement entertain of his public services.

Resolved, that a sword, of the value of 1500l. be presented to his Excellency General Lake, in the name of the British inhabitants of this settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by his Excellency to the East India Company and to his country.

Resolved, That a sword, of the value of 1000l. be presented to the Honourable Major General Wellesley, in the name of the inhabitants of this settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the East India Company and to his country.

And it was resolved, That his Excellency Marquis Wellesley be respectfully solicited to communicate these resolutions to General Lake and Major-General Wellesley.

FRENCH ATTACK UPON BENCOOLEN.

On the 2d of December last, a French squadron of one ship of 80 guns and three frigates, attacked the Island of Bencoolen, and their success is described in the French papers, in the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Linois, Commander of the French naval force in India, to the Minister of Marine, dated on board the Marengo, Road of Bencoolen, December 3, 1803.

"Citizen Minister,—I have the honour to inform you of my departure from the isle of Reunion. I have taken under the line an English merchantman, (the Countess of Sutherland extra Indiaman,) 1500 tons, from Bengal to China, carrying sixteen guns, and valued at many millions. My mission was to make an attack upon the island of Sumatra. Before I entered the Straits of Sunda, I was desirous to ascertain if they had any vessels in the Road of Bencoolen; and yesterday I discovered six, but the night forced me to anchor at a distance. In the morning, the vessels seeing me at anchor, ran for safety to Sollabar,

Solabar, to the southward of Bencoolen. I hoisted English colours, on which an English pilot was sent off to demand of me the name of my division, and to what fleet it belonged. I employed this pilot to anchor before Bencoolen, out of the fire of the cannon of Fort Marlborough.

"I sent at the same time La Semillante, Captain Motard, and Le Barceau, Capt. Halgan, to Solabar, to destroy such English vessels as they might find there; and notwithstanding the fire of a little fort, which discharged several shot without effect, these two vessels fulfilled their mission. Six vessels were burnt by the English themselves, and two were burnt by us, together with three large magazines of the Company, filled with pepper, rice, and opium. The ship Eliza Ann is taken *, as well as two brigs.—The loss of the English may be justly estimated at about ten or twelve millions of francs. I could have destroyed the town of Bencoolen, but we are not at war with the natives, and I did not wish to imitate the conduct of our enemies, by endeavouring to injure individuals without an object.

"The vessels lost by the English were richly laden, and had come from Bengal. A Lieutenant and a drummer were killed by a cannon shot, and two men were wounded. At Solabar we respected private property, and only seized the magazines of the Company; this conduct procured us the confidence of the inhabitants. I have no sick; the crews are in good health, and I am continuing my cruize. Health and respect,

(Signed) LINOIS."

The above account appears not to be greatly exaggerated, as the advices to the British Government simply state, that the Commissioner at Fort Marlborough, being apprised of the sailing of the French squadron from the Mauritius, apprehending a visit, and being unprovided with the means to resist it, made arrangements with the natives to secure the retreat of the gentlemen of the factory: he was thus enabled to remove most of the Company's property to places of safety, and to destroy such as must otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

* This is a mistake, as she is arrived in England.

ATTACK UPON THE CHINA FLEET.

The French squadron steered afterwards for the Straits of Malacca, in order to intercept the Company's fleet from China, which consisted of 16 large ships, very deeply laden, and which were expected to leave China in February. The fleets met on the 15th of that month, the expected attack was made, when, by the gallantry and skill of the several Captains and crews of the Indiamen, the French were beat off with loss. The following account of this brave action was transmitted to the Company by Captain Nathaniel Dance of the Earl Cambden, Commodore of the fleet:—

"For the information of the Hon. Court, I beg leave to acquaint you, that the Earl Cambden was dispatched from Canton by the Select Committee, the 31st of January last, and the ships Warley, Alfred, Royal George, Coutts, Wexford, Ganges, Earl of Abergavenny, Henry Addington, Bombay Castle, Cumberland, Hope, Dorsetshire, Warren Hastings, and Ocean, were put under my orders as Senior Commander; also the Rolla Botany Bay ship, and the country ships, Lord Castlereagh, Cotton, David Scott, Minerva, Adarsier, Charlotte, Friendship, Shaw Kiss a Roo, Jahaungeer, Gilwell, and Neptune, were put under my charge, to convoy as far as our courses lay in the same direction.

"Our passage down the river was tedious, and the fleet much dispersed; the ships being under the direction of their several Chinese pilots, I could not keep them collected as I wished.

"We passed Macao Roads on the night of the 5th of February, and, on the 14th at day-break, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W.S.W. and at 8 A.M. the Royal George made the signal for seeing four strange sail in the S.W. I made the signal for the Alfred, Royal George, Bombay Castle, and Hope, to go down and examine, and Lieut. Fowler, of the Royal Navy, late Commander of the Porpoise, and passenger with me, having handsomely offered to go in the Ganges brig, and inspect them nearly, I afterwards sent her down likewise, and from their signals I perceived it was an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line-of-battle ship, three frigates, and a brig.

I recalled the look-out ships, and formed the line of battle in close order. At

A[illegible] near sun-set they were close up with our rear, and it was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of the day we perceived them haul to windward.

"We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters: at day-break of the 15th we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle-ship carrying a Rear-Admiral's flag; the brig under Batavian colours.

"At 10 A.M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing and steered our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails and edged towards us.

"At 1 P.M. finding they proposed to attack, and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Cambden.—This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ships, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near to the enemy as he could permit him: the Ganges and Earl Cambden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward under all the sail they could set.

"At 2 P.M. I made the signal for a general chace, and we pursued them till 4 P.M. when fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at 8 P.M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail.

"The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; few shot touched either the Cambden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short or passing over us.

"Captain Timms carried the Royal George into action in the most gallant manner. In justice to my brother commanders, I must state, that every ship was clear and prepared for action; and as I had communication with almost all of them during the two days we were in presence of the enemy, I found them unanimous in the determined resolution to defend the valuable property entrusted to their charge to the last extremity, with a full conviction of the successful event of their exertions; and this spirit was fully seconded by the gallant ardour of all our officers and ships' companies.

"On arrival at Malacca, we were informed that the squadron we had engaged was that of Admiral Linois, consisting of the Marengo, of 84 guns, the Belle Poule and Semillante heavy frigates, a corvette of 28, and a Batavian brig, William, of 18 guns."

It appears, by subsequent information, that the French squadron sailed for Batavia to refit, where they arrived on the 25th February. On the 21st of March they sailed again for the Isle of France, and arrived about the middle of April, without meeting any other English ships.

On the 28th February, in the Straits of Malacca, the China fleet fell in with the Albion and Sceptre men-of-war, who took charge of the fleet to St Helena, where they arrived on the 9th June, and sailed again on the 18th under convoy of the Plantagenet; and on the 6th August this very valuable fleet arrived safe off Weymouth, consisting of the following ships:

Earl Cambden	Capt. Nathaniel Dance
Cumberland	— W. W. Farrer
Warley	— Henry Wilson
Alfred	— Jas. Farquharson
Royal George	— J. F. Timms
Coutts	— Robert Turin
Wexford	— W. S. Clarke
Ganges	— William Moffatt
Exeter	— Henry Meriton
Earl of Abergavenny	— John Wordsworth
Henry Addington	— John Kirkpatrick
Bombay Castle	— Arch. Hamilton
Hope	— J. Prendergrass
Dorsetshire	— R. H. Brown
Warren Hastings	— T. Larkins
Ocean	— Lockyer

Together

Together with the Carmarthen, from Bencoolen, and several whalers, last from St Helena, making about twenty-five sail in the whole.

The Commanders of the above ships are all well, with the exception of Capt. Paton, who died in China, and was succeeded in the command of the Ocean, by the chief officer, Mr Lockyer.

On the 9th January the Company's extra ship Admiral Aplin, Capt. John Rogers, was captured in the Indian seas, on her voyage to Bengal, by the Psyche, French privateer of 30 guns and 300 men, Capt. Trehouart, from the Isle of France, after an hour's engagement. Capt. Macrae, a passenger, was killed, and Captain Amory, and two seamen wounded. The Aplin was sent to the Isle of France with part of the crew, but the Psyche kept cruizing till the 2d of February, when falling in with a Portuguese trading ship, the French Captain obliged her to take on board Capt. Rogers and the rest of his prisoners, who were all safely landed at Calcutta the 9th of February. The Portuguese Captain gave the English every accommodation his ship could afford, and Capt. Rogers acknowledges much civility and good treatment on board the privateer.

The Directors of the East India Company, with a most liberal and just gratitude for the noble services performed by the Chinese fleet, have voted to the Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, the following sums, for their gallant conduct in beating off the French squadron:

To Commodore Dance, 2000gs. and a piece of plate value 200gs. To Capt. Timins and Moffat, 1000gs. and ditto 100gs. And to each of the other Captains 500 guineas, and a piece of plate value 50 guineas.

	Guineas.		*Guineas.*
To chief officers	150	Surgeons Mates	50
2d ditto	125	Boatswains	50
3d ditto	80	Gunners	50
4th ditto	80	Carpenters	50
5th ditto	80	Midshipmen	30
6th ditto	80	Other petty officers	15
Pursers	80	Seamen, Ordinary	
Surgeons	80	Seamen & Servants	6

To Lieutenant Fowler, for the services rendered Capt. Dance, 300 guineas for a piece of plate.

The whole will amount to nearly fifty thousand pounds.

Every one will feel an honest pride in this act of justice to these gallant men.—The value of the fleet which they preserved, on an estimate made by the supercargoes [illegible] private investments, is above 8,000,000l. sterling.

The Gentlemen who compose the Committee of the Patriotic Fund in London, have also voted a vase of 100l. value to Capt. Dance; a vase of the same value to Capt. Timins; a sword value 50 guineas, to each of the other Captains of the China fleet; and a sword of equal value to Lieutenant Fowler. A letter was also written to Capt. Timins to obtain the names, and an account of the families, of the seamen who were either killed or wounded on board his ship.

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

June 25. The University conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the usual private and public trials:

FROM AMERICA.

Geo. Daniel Sprat, of Virginia	*De Somno*
Jas. Dabney, of ditto	—*Cynanche Trachealis*
G. Paddon Bond Hasel, of S. Carolina	— *Peritonitide Puerperarum*

FROM ENGLAND.

Chas. Henry Parry	*De Synocho Tropica, vulgo Febre Flava dicta*
William Silver	— *Antimonio*
Richard Heald	— *Typho*
Thomas Jeffreys	—*Cynanche Trachealis*
Geo. John Ogilvie	— *Phthisi Pulmonali*
Js. Christian Lynch	— *Diabete Mellito*
Jas. Hales Shirreff	— *Diabete Mellito*
Robert Calvert	— *Tumoribus Scrofulosis.*
William Okes	— *Cattarrho Epidemico Edinensi anni* 1803.

FROM IRELAND.

Rob. Net. Croker	*De Vaccina*
S. Hemphill	— *Pneumonia*
William Durdin	— *Respiratione*
Maurice Raleigh	— *Epilepsia*
Francis Beamish	— *Epilepsia*
Thomas Arthur	— *Pneumonia*
Hugh M'Cormick	— *Ophthalmia*
Dionysius Considine	— *Tetano*
Wm. Armstrong	— *Ophthalmia*
Thomas Doyle	— *Ascaride Lumbricoide*
Hugh M'Donald	— *Typho*
John Hynds	—*Cynanche Maligna*

OF SCOTLAND.

John Nimmo	*De quibusdam Fœtui propriis*
Peter Reid	— *Luce quam Respiratio ex Chemia accepit*
James Stephen	— *Suspirio Cardiaco*
John Mackie	— *Bulimia*
John Taylor	— *Dysenteria*
Henry Dewar	— *Ophthalmia Ægypti.*

Sept. 12. The University conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the usual private and public trials:

OF SCOTLAND.

Patrick Millar	*De Scarlatina*
James Scott	— *Dysenteria*
John Veitch	— *Partibus Irritabilitate præditis*
Thomas Walker	— *Dieta*
William Leslie	— *Gangræna Contagiosa*
James Keith	— *Aquæ in Febre Continua Usu Externo*

FROM ENGLAND.

James Woodman	*De Febre Intermittente*
John Fred. Lampert	— *Frigoris in curando Typho Præstantia*
Lawson Whalley	— *Rubeola*
Thomas Nevins	— *Vermibus Intestinorum*

FROM IRELAND.

Robert Martin	*De Rachitide*
John Maguire	— *Ophthalmia*
Joseph Young	— *Hydrocephalo Interno*
John Russel	— *Ictero*
Morteous Moriarty	— *Colica Pictonum*
James Ryan	— *Contagio*

FROM PORTUGAL.

J. Reguira da Costa	*De Febre Intermittente*

FROM VIRGINIA.

Th. Blair Bannister	*De Usu Aquæ Frigidæ Externo*

FROM ANTIGUA.

Nicolas Nugent	*Quædam Cœlo Fervido propria*

Friday the 10th August, the annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The Young Gentlemen in the different Classes went through their exercises in a manner that did great honour to themselves and their Masters. The gold medal, value 10 guineas, the gift of the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Master Geo. Forbes, son of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. Banker in Edinburgh, Dux of the Highest Class. Inscription,

On the one side:—

GEORGIO FORBES,
Puero optime Merito Condiscipulorum
DUCI.
Ann. Dom. MDCCCIV.

On the other side:—

Præmium MURRÆANUM,
Schola EDINBURGENSI.

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1804.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Aug. 27.	70	73	32	37	24	29	40	46
Sept. 3.	68	71	31	36	24	30	38	44
10.	66	73	30	35	26	31	40	45
17.	74	77	29	34	25	28	43	47
24.	70	79	31	36	23	28	42	50

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1804.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 31.	35 0	26 6	23 6	20 0
Sept. 7.	34 0	25 0	23 0	20 0
14.	35 0	25 0	20 0	19 6
21.	35 6	24 6	19 6	19 6
28.	37 0	23 0	20 0	19 6

Prices of Oat Meal in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

Sept. 4. 17d.—Sept. 11. 18. and 25. 16d.
Pease Meal 11d. and 1s. per peck.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 1. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Gerard Lake, Esq. General and Commander of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Lake, of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Clinton, in the county of Buckingham:

The King has also been pleased to appoint Major-General the Hon. Arthur Wellesley to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

MILITARY

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Gen. John Lloyd is appointed Col. of the 8th regt. dragoons, vice Sir Robt. Laurie, deceased.

Major Gen. Wm. Cartwright is appointed Col. of the 23d dragoons, vice Lloyd, promoted.

Brig. Gen. John Blake is appointed Lieut. Gov. of Landguard Fort, vice Singleton, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At London, John Wentworth Loring, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Anna Patten, daughter of Vice Admiral Philip Patten, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

—. At London, the Rev. Wm. Beresford, to Lady Anne Bennet, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

Lately, in Buckinghamshire, John Atkins, Esq. a gentleman of independent fortune, to Nancy Curtis, daughter of a common labourer. The exquisite beauty and genuine modesty of Nancy, were the praise of the whole village; and by conforming herself to the advice of a gentleman who was about two years ago on a visit in the neighbourhood, she won the heart of Mr Atkins, who, after giving her a suitable education, led her to the Altar of Hymen. Nancy has since written a grateful letter to the gentleman, expressive of her sense of his kind advice, which does credit to her sensibility and worth.

Aug. 3. At Petersburgh, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Maria Paulina.

13. At Glasgow, Robt. Crawfurd, Esq. of Whitlieburn, to Miss Margaret Jack.

18. At London, Mr Weichsell, brother to Mrs Billington, to Sig. Rovedino, of the Opera House.

20. At Kilbride, Mr Robert Jeffrey, jun. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Young.

—. At Ayr, Mr David Ballingall, of Ayr academy, to Miss Jane Herriot, daughter of the late Mr James Herriot.

—. At London, Wm. Leveson Gower, Esq. son of the late Admiral Leveson Gower, to Miss Gresham, only daughter of the late Sir John Gresham, Bart.

—. At Milnhead, James Huggan, jun. of Waterside, Esq. to Miss Mary Veitch M'Murdo, third daughter of the late John M'Murdo of Northfield, Esq.

Aug. 22. At Oban, Capt. John Campbell, to Miss Jane Stevenson, only daughter of Mr John Stevenson, there.

—. At Fulham, Viscount Ranelagh, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. a Lord of the Admiralty.

—. At Mainhouse, William Oliver, younger of Dalcabyre, Esq. advocate, to Miss Agnes Chatto, second daughter of Alex. Chatto of Mainhouse, Esq.

22. At London, Mr Richard Wate of St John Street, to Miss Christian Annand, daughter of John Annand, Esq. Aberdeen.

—. At Annan, Mr Arch. M'Gown, jun. stationer, Glasgow, to Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell of Glenmore, Esq.

—. At London, the Hon. John Scott, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, to Miss Ridley, daughter of Sir M. White Ridley, Bart.

23. At Grove, in Nottinghamshire, the Hon. C. H. Pierrepont, eldest son of Viscount Newark, to Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of A. H. Eyre, Esq.

24. At ——, Capt. Carr of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Younghusband of Berwick.

—. At Rockhill, Wm. Strachan, Esq. of the Venus frigate, to Miss Chambers, daughter of Daniel Chambers of Rockhill, Esq.

—. At ——, Charles Mogg of Tunbridge Wells, Esq. to Miss Young, daughter of the late Capt. John Young, Royal Navy.

25. At Polkemmet house, Dugald Campbell, Esq. of Skerrington, to Miss J. Baillie, daughter of Lord Polkemmet.

27. At Darleith, John Buchanan, Esq. to Miss Helen Yuill, daughter of the late George Yuill, Esq. of Darleith.

—. At Greenhead, Glasgow, Mr Thomas Carnie, of Herbertshire Printfield, to Miss Margaret Hendrie, youngest daughter of Mr A. Hendrie, merchant.

—. At Southfield, Mr Walter Ferguson, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Catharine Jeffrey, daughter of Mr Hugh Jeffrey.

—. At St Andrews, the Rev. John Duff, Kinfauns, to Miss Barron, eldest daughter of the late Professor Barron.

30. At Chelsea, Capt. Hugh Barnet M'Ghie, 4th West India regt. to Miss Ann White.

30. At ——, Lieut. C. W. H. Knight, son

son of Rear-Admiral John Knight, to Miss Mary Thompson, only daughter of John Thompson of Greenhill, Waterford, Esq.

Aug. 31. At Wanlip, Leicestershire, John Richardson, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Harriet Hudson, daughter of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, Bart. of Wanlip.

Sept. 1. At London, James North Kyrle, of Livrilands, Esq. to Miss Evans, daughter of the late Morris Evans, Esq.

2. At Glasgow, John Young, Esq. late of Honduras, to Miss Jane Smith, daughter of Mr William Smith, merchant.

3. At Glasgow, Mr John Drysdale, merchant, to Miss Gillies, daughter of Mr Archibald Gillies, merchant.

6. At London, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. M. P. for Petersfield, to Lady Elizabeth Rose Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers.

BIRTHS.

Aug. —. At London, the Lady of Gilbert Matheson, Esq. Baker Street, a son.

17. At Millmount, Ross-shire, the Lady of Colonel Robert Mackenzie, a daughter.

—. At Liverpool, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Hugh D. Baillie, a daughter.

17. At Cardross, the Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

18. At London, Mrs Henry Johnston, of Drury-lane theatre, a son.

—. At ——, Lady Henry Stewart, a son.

—. At Brighton, the Lady of Robert Dallas, Esq. Solicitor General, a daughter.

25. At London, Lady Pelham, a son.

—. At Everingham, the Lady of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq. a son and heir.

Aug. 31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr A. Stenhouse, a daughter.

—. At London, Lady Frances Moreton, a son.

Sept. 1. At Berwick, the Lady of Col. Maclean of Monk, a son.

2. At Inverness, the Lady of Major Campbell, 78th foot, a son.

4. At Edinburgh, Lady Sinclair of Ulbster, a son.

5. At Fulham, the Lady of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. M. P. a son.

9. At Hillhouse, in Fife, the Lady of Capt. Bruce Mitchell, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1803. *Nov.* 20. At Bombay, by a stroke of lightning, Lieutenant James Hunter, second son of Mr James Hunter, merchant in Edinburgh.

Dec. 10. At ditto, Capt. John Wright.

1804. *Jan.* 1. At ditto, Mr Tulloch, surgeon.

2. At Fiekpore, Bengal, Lieut. Col. William Harness, of the 84th foot.

5. At Canton in China, Mr John Stenson, surgeon of the Exeter Indiaman

—. At Gambia, Mr Andrew Gray, formerly merchant in Charlestown, S. Carolina.

27. At Broach, East Indies, Mrs Catharine Drummond, spouse of Dr Robert Drummond of Keltie, on the Bombay Establishment.

March 10. At sea, on board the Bombay Castle Indiaman, off Pinang, aged 21, Mr James Wallace surgeon, son of Mr James Wallace, Ayr.

April 22. At Grenada, Mr John Donald M'Caskill.

—. At Jamaica, Mr Anthony Froud, surgeon in the Navy. And a few days after, his brother, Lieut. Philip Froud, of the Blanche frigate, both victims to the yellow fever.

June 12. At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr John Campbell, youngest son of Dugald Campbell, Esq. late of Carradale, Argyleshire.

—. On his passage from Gibraltar to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, Ross Balfour Moore, Esq. of Carlingford.

—. At Georgia estate, Jamaica, Dr Robert Saunders.

—. Ensign Robinson, son of the Hon. Col. Robinson. He was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a canoe, near Sandy point, New Brunswick.

14. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Andrew Smellie, son of Mr Richard Smellie, Glasgow.

—. At ditto, Mr Matthew Anderton, carpenter.

—. At ditto, in the prime of life, James Biggar, Esq. merchant.

—. At sea, off Demerary, aged 27, Capt. James Bruce, Musselburgh.

July 6. At Montreal, Simon M'Tavish, Esq. a gentleman much esteemed.

—. At the Manse of Clyne, Sutherlandshire, Mrs Elizabeth Sutherland, spouse of Mr Walter Ross, minister of Clyne.

July 6. At Ballinagare, county of Roscommon, Dennis O'Connor, Esq. a direct descendant of the Kings of that name, and brother of the Irish historian.

—. At Clifton near Bristol, of a decline, ensign James Cameron, of the 5th bat. reserve.

—. At Ladythorn near Berwick, aged 20, Miss Jane Burn.

—. At Holwell in Dorsetshire, aged 95, Martha Ross, who with her husband was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and was particularly noticed by the Duke of Cumberland for her intrepidity and her assistance to the wounded.

—. At Philadelphia, aged 100, Ruth Wood. She remembered the high forest trees standing where the city is now built.

Aug. 9. At Verdun in France, in the 81st year of his age, the most Hon. George Hay, Marquis of Tweedale, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haddington. His Lordship was out in his carriage, when he was seized with a bowel complaint, and died in a few hours. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son the Earl of Gifford, an ensign in the 88th regt. of foot, now in his 18th year. The Marquis and his Lady were detained in France ever since the commencement of the present war, and many applications to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs were not sufficient to attain their release. The Marchioness died at Verdun on the 8th May last.

12. At Kirkcudbright, aged 47, Mr Thomas Forrest surgeon, greatly regretted.

13. At Beauly, Mr John Hoyes senior, merchant in Forres.

—. At Bath, Miss Sharp, daughter of Walter Sharp, Esq. late Consul at St Petersburgh.

16. At Leicester, Mrs Mary Ann Wallace, relict of Major Robert Wallace, 17th foot, son of the late Alexander Wallace, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

17. At London, aged 80, Lady Elizabeth Galini, eldest sister of the late Earl of Abingdon.

18. At Glasgow, William Craig, Esq.

—. At ditto, Mrs Jane Montgomery, relict of Mr Archibald Hunter, manufacturer there.

—. At Acton, John Way, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Court of King's Bench for 27 years. He had no relations, and has left a fortune of 50,000l. to a young gentleman of the same name.

Aug. 19. At Knowsouth, Miss Cecilia Rutherford, daughter of the late Thos. Rutherford of Knowsouth, Esq.

—. At Paisley, Mr John Orr, master of the Saracen's head inn.

—. At Tattonpark, in Cheshire, the Lady of William Egerton, Esq. M. P. for that county. When taking an airing in an one horse-chaise with Mr Egerton, the horse started, when the lady suddenly leapt out, fell, but never spoke again. She was in the last month of her pregnancy, and had been only ten months married.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Somerville, relict of George Noble, Esq. late of Jamaica.

—. At Nairn, aged 85, Mr Walter Dallas, many years stampmaster there.

—. At Exmouth, Mrs Carson, wife of William Carson, Esq. S. Carolina.

21. At Chapel, Miss Isabella Hall, aunt of Sir James Hall of Dunglass, Bart.

—. At London, Mr Charles Balfour, eldest son of Mr Balfour, Secretary to the College of Surgeons.

—. At Peterhead, Mr Patrick Nicoll, late of Madras.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Jean Anderson, wife of Mr James Cruickshank, junior.

22. At Anstruther, Mr John Anderson, writer.

—. At Worcester, Dr W. Chambers, physician.

—. At Antrim, James Hamilton, Esq. late of Bushbank.

23. At Fortrose, Miss Catharine Urquhart, fourth daughter of the Rev. Mr Urquhart, of Mount Eagle.

24. At London, aged 65, Dowager Lady Harrowby.

—. At London, after a short illness, Major General Patrick Ross.

26. At Dundee, Mr Robert Stewart, surgeon.

—. At North Tarry, near Arbroath, Mr Thomas Milne merchant in Canongate, Edinburgh.

27. At London, aged 85, Mrs Banks relict of William Banks, Esq. of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, and mother of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Irving, builder.

Aug.

Aug. 27. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Ewing, teacher of Mathematics.

28. At Shirehampton, near Bristol, Miss Jane Erskine Wallace, eldest daughter of the deceased Alex. Wallace, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

29. At manse of Fortingall, the Rev. Duncan M'Ara, minister of that parish, in the 78th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

—. At Thurso, Alex. Murray, Esq. of Clairdon.

—. At ——, Samuel Russell, Esq. of Birmingham.

—. At ——, the Rev. John Smith, A. M. aged 76, Presbyterian minister of Loughbrickland for 47 years.

—. At London, Mrs Arnold, relict of General Benedict Arnold, and daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, chief Justice of Pensylvania.

—. At ——, the Rev. James Webster, L. L. B. Archdeacon of Gloucester.

30. At Glasgow, Mrs Emilia Harp, relict of the Rev. William M'Leish, minister of Calsamond.

—. At the Hon. Baron Hepburn's, at Smeaton, Miss Hickman, eldest daughter of Capt. Hickman of the Bengal establishment.

—. At Edinburgh, aged 77, Mrs Barbara Smith, eldest daughter of the late Charles Smith, Esq. merchant in Boulogne in France, and sister of Dowager Lady Stuart of Allanbank.

—. At Keithhall, Aberdeenshire, the Right Hon. Anthony Keith Falconer, Earl of Kintore and Lord Halkerton, Lord Lieut. of the county of Kincardine. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son Wm. Lord Inverury, (now Earl of Kintore) who married Miss Bannerman, daughter of Sir Alex. Bannerman, M. D. and has a numerous family.

—. At St Andrews, Miss Elizabeth Tullideph, daughter of the late Principal Tullideph.

31. At Musselburgh, Mr Wm. Charles, a respectable butcher.

—. At London, —— Oldfield, Esq. for near 50 years a master in Chancery. He has left a fortune of half a million.

Aug. 31. Near Caister in Lincolnshire, of a paralytic stroke in his chaise, on his way to London, W. P. Henderson, Esq. of Halton.

—. At Binfield, the Rev. Edward Wilson, A. M. Canon of Windsor, Rector of Binfield, and Prebendary of Gloucester. He was domestic chaplain to the late Earl of Chatham, and tutor to the present Earl and Mr Pitt.

—. At Enniskillen, the Hon. and Rev. William Montgomery Cole, Dean of Waterford, and third son of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

—. At Shelton, in Norfolk, Thos. Havers, Esq. principal steward to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Petre. He was lineally descended from the standard bearer of Richard III. who fell in Bosworth field.

—. At Bath, Mr Charles Smith, bookseller, of a lead cholic, occasioned by sleeping in a fresh painted house.

Sept. 1. At Chelsea, Mrs Aufrere, mother-in-law of Lord Yarborough. By the death of this venerable old Lady, his Lordship will come into possession of 50,000l. ready money, and one of the finest collections of paintings in this country. The late Sir Joshua Reynolds frequently said that it contained a greater variety of pieces by the first masters of the Italian, Dutch, French and Flemish schools, than any other private collection in England, and estimated it at 200,000l. value. It is supposed that the deceased, in conformity with her promises frequently repeated, has left besides a legacy of 10,000l. to each of his Lordship's six daughters. His Lordship's two sons, it is also supposed, will enjoy 20,000l. each, besides the Chelsea estate.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charlotte Gordon, relict of Col. —— Abercromby, late of the 3d regt. foot, and son of the late General Abercromby of Glassaugh in Banffshire.

—. At Lincoln, aged 66, Mr Robert Drummond, bookseller.

—. At Bath, aged 66, Lachlan M'Intosh, Esq. late Dept. Commissary General at St Domingo.

Errata, (in this Number,) in numbering the pages, viz. after page 696, *for* p. 677, &c. to 684, *read* 697, 98, 99, &c. to p. 705.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. E.—*T. M. C.*—and *W. D.* will appear in our next.

Roderick Random is received.